THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket.

Vol. II. No. 30.] Rutherfordton, N. C., Saturday, August 22, 1868. [Whole No. 82.

THE

Rutherford Star.

Published every Saturday by

J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

(Main Street.)

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Rates of Subscription,

One Copy, 1 year	$2 00
" " 6 months	1 00
" " 3 "	75

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers, one copy, gratis will be furnished.

Rates of Advertising.

Twelve lines to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
For announcing a candidate	$3 00

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Special Notices charged 25 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

☞ All persons ordering advertisements are held responsible for the same.

Job work done with neatness and dispatch at prices corresponding with the times.

Letters must be addressed to

J. B. CARPENTER & CO.
Rutherfordton, N. C.

Law of Newspapers.

Postmaster are required to give notice by letter when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and give the reason of its not being taken. Neglecting to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible, for the payment of the subscription.

A person ordering his paper discontinued must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper and periodical from the post-office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

DIRECTORY.

State Officers.

William W. Holden—*Governor.*
Tod R. Caldwell—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. Menninger—*Secretary of State.*
David A. Jenkins—*Treasurer.*
Henderson Adams—*Auditor.*
Cebern L. Harris—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
Samuel S. Ashley—*Sup. Pub. Inst'n.*
William M. Coleman—*Attor.-General.*

Town Officers.

J. M. Justice—Mayor.
J. V. Wilkerson, F. D. Wood, R. W. Logan, J. K. Deck, } Commissioners
A. Mooney—Marshall.
J. B. Carpenter—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(Elected under the New Constitution,)

Martin Walker,—*Sheriff.*
A. P. Hollifield,—*Coroner.*
J. B. Carpenter.—*Co Clk Superior Court.*
Eli McArthur.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. Williams.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. Scoggin.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. Allen, B. W. Andrews, Jos. Taylor, C. J. Sparks, H. H. Hopper. } *Commissioners.*

Polk County Officers.

(Elected under the New Constitution.)

N. B Hampton—*Sheriff.*
Jackson Dalton—*Coroner.*
R. S. Abrams—*County Clk Superior Court.*
J. A. Thorn—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. Hampton, sr.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. Hamilton—*Surveyor.*
J. F. Rains, Berry Thompson G. B. Arledge John Gibbs, Miles Padgett. } *Commissioners.*

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. Bradley—*Sheriff.*
D. W. Jimmerson—*Coroner.*
J. H. Duncan—*Treasurer.*
D. O. H. W. Gillespie—*Co Clk Sup Court*
Josiah Wiseman—*Surveyor.*
John Ross, James Ledbetter, J. W. McCall, J. J. Falkner, J. C Evans. } *Commissioners.*

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m.

Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.

Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.

County Mail——arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.

Marion Mail——arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

BOOK CANVASSERS

WANTED

FOR

HANDWRITING OF GOD.

50,000 Copies Sold Within a Year!

This Book is doing more to confirm faith in the Word of God, refute Scepticism, and establish the Kingdom of Christ, than any other work published.

It is the best subscription book before the Christian world. Good Agents take from fifteen to twenty-five names a day, The people are eager for the book.

We offer better inducements to Agents and Subscribers than any other Publishers.

A copy given to Pastors. For conditions, address

J. W. GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
And 148 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
2s-3m. [A,A,A,] 21

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor fifty cents for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be readered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itenerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
J. B. Carpenter, *Clerk.*

The Weekly Standard,

For the Campaign.

ONLY $1 00 FOR FOR FOUR MONTHS.

In order that the people of North Carolina may be thouroughly informed as to the issues in the present campaign, we have determined to offer the *Weekly Standard* from this date till the Presidential Election in November for the low price of One Dollar in advance.

The *Weekly Standard* is one of the largest newspapers in the State, contains few or no advertisements and is filled with news from all parts of the Country, Market Reports from New York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Proceedings &c of the General Assembly, State Intelligence, &c.

In politics the *Standard* will maintain its reputation as a

Radical Republican Journal,

And will labor earnestly and zealously for the election of Gen. U. S. Grant, to the Presidency of the United States as the only means of fully restoring the Union of these States and guaranteeing a return of that good feeling and prosperity so much desired by all true patriots.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

We appeal to our Republican friends in North Carolina and to all lovers of Liberty, Justice and the Union to assist us in the good work of frustrating the second attempt on the life of the nation inaugurated at New York on the 4th of last July. Go to work with a will. Get up Clubs in every neighborhood. Circulate the *Standard* among the honest masses who have heretofore been intimated from vating the Republican ticket by threats and personal abuse. Let them be thoroughly enlightened, and the old North State will in November roll up a majority of fifty thousand for Grant, and thus aid in the great and glorious work of restoring peace to our whole country.

Send on your names and the names of your friends to.

N. PAIGE & CO.

81-tf.

A New Southern Novel.

DOLORES,

A Tale of Disappointments and Distress.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS READY FOR the Press, and will publish early in September, if he can get five hundred subscribers in the State of North Carolina,

DOLORES,

A Southern Peace and War Novel; embracing pictures of Domestic Life in the South and North, before, during, and since the War, with parallels between the People and Society of the two sections; containing battle delineations, glances at New York Floating-Journalism (or Bohemianism) personalities concerning the leading Metropolitan Newspaper men, and other piquant matter; and comprising these features, as the mere illustration of a narrative, the plot of which has been pronounced to be very intricate in construction and intensely interesting and exciting in development.

☞ Agents wanted in every County of the State, with whom liberal terms will be made.

The book will be handsomely printed, and bound in cloth, and will cover over four hundred and fifty pages, or more, duodecimo.

PRICE:

One Copy..$2 50—Ten Copies..$2 00.

No doubtful subscriptions wanted. The money to be paid immediately before delivery.

The editor bespeaks the co-operation of his friends throughout the State.

RENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 29th, 1868. [25-6t

Agent at Wilmington:—T. D. MEARES, Jr.

☞ N. C. papers copying this advertisement will receive two copies of the work.

THE

Square and Compass.

A Weekly Masonic and Literary Journal, published at Raleigh, N. C.

By BEST & SYME,

The Square & Compass is published every Saturday at the following rates:

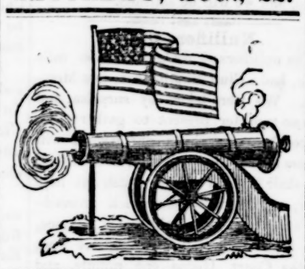
One copy, one year, $2 50. 5 copies for $11 50
10 copies $22 00. 50 copies $87 50. 100 copies $150 00.

☞ All communications and letters on business should be addressed to "*Square & Compass*" Raleigh, N. C.

THE

RUTHERFORD STAR.

SATURDAY, AUG., 22.



National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

SCUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

POETRY.

What do You think I Did?

My love was a splendid girl indeed,
And worth the highest bid;
For her dad was as rich as could be,
And—what do you think I did?

I rapped at the door one moonlight night,
And into the parlor slid;
That splendid girl was sittting there,
And—what do you think I did?

I took her hand so smooth and white,
And soft as a glove of kid,
And held it tight as I looked in her eye,
And—what do you think I did?

I squeezed her hand and kissed her lips,
And she never once forbid;
But her dad came in with a hickory stick,
And—what do you think I did?

I jumped into an old pine chest,
And down I shut the lid;
But he pulled me out by the back of the neck,
And—what do think he did?

He lathered me well with his hickory stick,
As down the stairs I slid;
And kicked me down the front door steps,
And I vamosed—well I did.

ORIGINAL STORY.

THE RIVAL LOVERS,

BY ALPHA DE KAPPA.

CHAPTER III.

SEPARATION.

After dinner was over, George Pelham returned home with an easy, self-satisfied feeling at his heart. Ella was safe. Dr. Mason would not change, and he knew Ella's nature too well to doubt her obedience to her father's commands or wishes.

Dr. Mason revolved in his own mind various plans to acquaint Eugene of his wishes in regard to this love affair. Not that he believed Eugene in love with Ella, he said to himself, but only to make matters sure. He at last resolved to invite Eugene to ride out over the plantation with him, and then explain the whole matter.

As for Eugene, he thanked his lucky stars for the unlooked for opportunity to urge his suit for Ella's hand, and feeling that alone with Dr. Mason, with ample time before him, he could plead his cause most eloquently.

But they passed down the long, shady avenue, and on into the open fields, just beginning to teem with vegetable life and neither had spoken. Dr. Mason was thinking how he could bring the subject on his mind into a conversation without seeming to intend it; but he could think of no way. The thought that he had invited Eugene out for this sole purpose, embarrassed him yet more. As for Eugene, he was forming and rejecting in his mind, a host of sentences, preparatory to introducing that same dreaded subject.

Perhaps they would have ridden in silence back to the Hall, had not Eugene suddenly checked his horse on a slight eminence, and exclaimed, pointing forward, with the animation of a true lover of nature—"How beautiful the scenery before us! What a fine background those dark mountains make to the fields in front. It would make a grand picture."

"Yes"—said Dr. Mason, quietly, almost shortly, and then added: "When I was a boy, I thought this the most romantic place on earth. But time has long since taken the romance out of my nature"—and Dr. Mason sighed unconsciously. "I fear its beauties will be somewhat overlooked"—he broke in suddenly again—"by its future proprietor—I mean my future son-in-law."

"And who is he?" Eugene asked, not knowing why he asked it—hardly knowing a moment afterwards, that he had asked it at all.

"Why, George Pelham, of course. I supposed Ella would have told you before now. You see"—he continued almost hurriedly, as one does when called on to perform some unpleasant duty, as confessing a fault, or begging some one's pardon for instance; "you see I am getting old—and the Hall must soon pass into the hands of another; and wishing to have my house in order and be prepared for any emergency, I have long ago promised Ella to George. I and his father did, in reality, arrange this matter when they were both children. In one year more the time agreed upon will arrive, and then I can retire from business, or from life itself, feeling that all will go well, for George Pelham is a young man in whom I have unbounded confidence.

"But—" began Eugene—Does your daughter wish—I mean—she does not seem—" Eugene here broke down.—What could he say? They were riding on now, and he turned his face away from Dr. Mason in despair. Mason suspected the feelings that were surging through the bosom of his silent companion, and pitied him in his inexorable way, but said nothing.

At last Eugene turned and said—"Dr. Mason, your decision is not irrevokable? Will you not allow Ella to decide her own destiny?"

"She is but a child," said Dr. Mason, avoiding the direct question. She does not know what is best for her; and she has confidence in me that I will do what is best for her."

Then there was a pause—so long a pause that it seemed an abrupt termination of the conversation; but Eugene at last spoke—he told Dr. Mason frankly of his love for Ella—of Ella's responsive love, and begged him to allow Ella to decide between himself and George Pelham.

Mason listened to him calmly and attentively; but told him it was useless to expect him to change his determination. He had promised his daughter to George Pelham. She had long ago consented to it; and George Pelham's wife she must be. And then he told Eugene of the motives which he had heard, were prompting him to seek an alliance with Ella—the fortune which he would expect with her hand. The hot blood mounted to Eugene's forehead, in pride and resentment, but he said nothing, fearing he would say too much, and Dr. Mason, who was watching his face narrowly at the moment, mistook the meaning of that flush. That must surely be his motive," he thought as he looked at Eugene But he did not depart from the polite, friendly tone in which he had been speaking as he continued—"I cannot believe you actuated by such low mercenary motives as this; but be assured I will not break my word with George Pelham.

There was another long pause in the conversation, during which time they were riding slowly back toward the Hall. Eugene felt that he could say nothing more—all his pleas would be unavailing and useless. With what different feelings from those a short time before expressed, did he now look at the beautiful plantation spread before him. Pardon him if he cursed it in his secret heart, for he could only look on it as an everlasting bar to his dearest hopes.

"Dr. Mason"—he said, after they had again entered the long avenue—will you not allow me to hope that should my circumstances change, I may then—"

"It is impossible—" broke in Dr. Mason. I cannot break my word. Perhaps I did wrong in permitting Ella to be thrown in your way as she has been.—Forgive me; but leave her and forget her, if you cannot be happy with her as a friend or brother. I have become very much interested in you, both for your own aud for your father's sake"—he continued—and I wish you to always consider me your friend. If you ever need assistance in anything in which I can possibly assist you, let me know it and I will help you with the greatest pleasure. All I ask of you in return is to say no more about this matter.

They were at the gate now, and Eugene could not reply, even if he had had anything more to say; and so the ride ended. Mason feeling satisfied that he had done his duty, but half pitying the young man in his heart—Eugene feeling disappointed, wounded, and almost angry at the polite, kind, but inexorable man who held his fate in his fingers as if it were only a little valueless flower.

During the evening, Dr. Mason asked Ella to go with him into the library. It was with a beating heart that she followed him. Eugene had told him all, and now she was to hear his fate—her fate.—Had he been successful, and was her father now going to tell her that she was free—free from George Pelham—free to return Eugene's love with all her own—free to be happy: Or had he failed and must he now leave her; and must they forget all and be strangers forever?

Dr. Mason closed the door, and sat down in a large, easy chair near one of the windows. There was nothing stern or harsh in his manner, but there was a certain stateliness about him which made Ella feel that he had not relented. She walked softly to another window, and stood gazing out on the old poplars, swaying back and forth in the evening wind. Whatever it was, he was a long time telling it. Ella grew almost impatient to hear what he had to say, though she dreaded to hear it.

But at last, after another uneasy movement in his chair, he said: "You remember, Ella, that you are engaged to George Pelham?"

"Yes."

Her voice was as calm and soft as usual, but her heart sank at his question.—Why did he ask it? Why, unless he was going to hold her to this engagement?

"You know that I have promised him that you shall be his wife, and that you have consented, knowing that I wished it; and knowing that I would not do anything that would not be for your own happiness—your own good," he added, as if correcting himself. "Yes," there was something touching, almost pleading in that soft spoken word, but she did not look at him—she stood gazing out of that window without changing her attitude.

"Do you wish to be free from this engagement?"

She turned those varying eyes upon him—those eyes now soft and liquid in their tenderness and hope—"May I?" she asked almost eagerly.

Dr. Mason was surprised—he even tried to feel indignant. He had always found her before, ready to yield so willingly to his wishes; and now showing such a marked preference for Eugene, against her betrothed. It was unnatural. The young villain has already half poisoned her mind he tried to think; and his indignation shifted from his daughter and fell upon Eugene's unconscious head; but at this moment, he perceived the extent of the foolish fancy, as he pleased to call it, and resolved to use more energetic measures than he had thought necessary at first; so after making another uneasy turn in his chair, he said: "Mr. Harrington told me this evening that—that he was—in love with you, and desired my consent to your union with him if you, also desired it. But it is impossible. I hope you have the good sense to see it. It is almost as if you was already married to George. I hope you will give no encouragement to him after this. Do not see him or have any conversation with him in private. It can do no good and I much prefer you would not. He will probably leave soon."

This, Dr. Mason said, with his eyes fixed, not on his daughter, but vaguely on the musty shelves before him. He then arose, gave a little nervous cough, as if he desired to say something more, and went out, leaving Ella standing in that motionless attitude, with a mute, appealing look in her eyes, as they followed him out.

"And this is the end," she thought, as she gazed out again on those poplars swaying in the wind, in their everlasting way. And bitter tears—very bitter, as if wrung from her heart, fell on those small white hands.

But who has not felt that feeling of utter desolation, which only comes when the first and warmest love of the soul is torn by rude hands and trampled as a worthless trifle, into the dust. Who has not wished in the bitter anguish of such a moment, that they might lie down in the grave, and forget this miserable world, where the dearest treasures of the heart fade soonest. If these are any, let them smile at the weakness of this young girl.

But the dull, unceasing routine of outward existence, stops not because of silent troubles. Visitors were shortly announced, and Ella dried her tears, put back her sorrows into the recesses of her heart, and went forth with a smile upon her face to entertain them. It was only Miss Annie Sherwood and her cousin John, from a neighboring family. Two very pleasant, agreeable young persons—the one with her rosy cheeks and bright blue eyes, the other with his tall, well-proportioned figure and heavy moustache. Eugene had become acquainted with them during his stay at Mason Hall, and he liked them in his indifferent way, but to-night he felt disappointed and miserable, and could not, like Ella, smile and look gay. He felt a little bitter toward the light hearted visitors; he wanted an opportunity to talk to Ella alone, before leaving to-morrow, and now it would be impossible.

And he even felt a little hurt with Ella, because she did not appear as miserable as he felt, and accused her in his heart of not caring for him. Ah! if he could only have looked beneath that smiling exterior, he would not have thought thus.

Men accuse the other sex of not being able to keep a secret; but what man is there living, who having a secret trouble, does not carry it about on his face, where all can read it—Does woman so?

Had Ella been as little able to keep a secret as Eugene was, Annie Sherwood would not have pronounced it such a delightful evening, as she did after the gentlemen had retired, and she and Ella were strolling in the moonlight together. Eugene saw them from his window, where he sat puffing savagely at his meerschaum, and making a cloud of white wreathes of smoke around him—he saw them with their arms clasped about each other's waists, walking in the moonlight, and he was ready to feel indignant at this as at everything else in the world." How quick girls can forget, and take to some one else!" he mentally exclaimed. He did not feel like taking to any one else—he would have felt like kicking any one, had they offered to put their arms about him—any one except ——, and his heart softened a little; but he was in a state of mind in which he could have smothered her with kisses, or stormed at her with equal ease. It is a disagreeable state of mind, but one with which many young men can sympathize with—from experience.

Morning dawned cloudless and beautiful. From his sleepless couch Eugene Harrington arose to view, for the last time, the rising sun at Mason Hall.—The first object that met his gaze on looking out, was Ella walking softly among the flowers and shrubery in the garden. He was half vexed with her the evening before; he still felt moody and disagreeable when he thought of her lightness and gaity—when she had just heard that her father had destroyed all his hopes. But this did not prevent him from seizing, with tumultuous pleasure, this unexpected opportunity to meet, and talk to Ella alone.

He had no plans for the future—no aim in all his coming life—it all depended on what Ella would say in the next half an hour. So with a heart beating almost in his throat, he descended to the garden and joined her in her solitary walk. The other inmates of the Hall had not yet risen, and but few of the servants were stirring. There was aunt Cassy, the cook, taking a sly glance at them occasionally; but she was, herself, not impervious to Eugene's good looks, and thought, with a degree of complacency of the probability of Mr. Eugene's upseting Mr. George. And there was Tom, the stable boy, quietly observing them instead of minding his own business; and he did not give the satisfied smile that aunt Cassy did on seeing them.

The sun was just rising, making the dew drops sparkle on the flowers like jewels, but Eugene had no eye for the beauties of nature this morning. He had graver things to think about. He smiled absently, as Ella looked up with a start, and then they walked slowly on together.

"Has Dr. Mason told you about our conversation yesterday?" Eugene asked softly.

"Yes, he told me all."

"And what will we do? Must we part forever?"

"It cannot be otherwise." She was striving to speak calmly; and succeeded too well, for Eugene seized her hand and burst out passionately—"Ella, you do not care anything for me. You heard last evening that we must be parted forever, and you was as gay—yes, gayer than usual. And now you turn me off without a tear. You have been deceiving me from the beginning."

If it could do him any good to see her cry, he was satisfied, for the tears rushed to her eyes and her slight form shook with suppressed sobbing. But now Eugene's heart smote him for his cruelty.—A moments seflection taught him that he was not justified in making this rash accusation. He knew she loved him sincerely, even if she had not given this involuntary proof of it. So he put his arm gently around her and endeavored to soothe her. What unreasonable things lovers are.

They walked slowly on until they reached the rustic seat, where he drew her down beside him, and tried, with all the power he possessed, to persuade her to disobey her father, and be his alone. She was at this moment disobeying her father's wishes, in thus seeing him alone, but how could she leave him, and it the last time they would be together. But to marry Eugene, against her father's express commands was quite another thing, and she resisted all his attempts, to persuade her to it calmly, but firmly. In vain he attempted to reason away her scruples; and with but little better success did he endeavor to bring her love to his aid.

Though he could plainly see that he possessed great power over her, yet he could not move her one jot from the plain line of duty before her. After one of his most passionate appeals, she only replied—"Let us hope for the best.—Time will make everything right." And she was ready to take even this back, for what hope had she?

Eugene had told her of his intended departure, and had used every plea that can be urged on so favorable a time as a last interview, and he saw he must give it up with the meagre consolation her last words gave.

They were sitting in silence with their hands clasped in each other's, enjoying and suffering the pleasure and pain of this stolen hour, when by that silent influence for which none can account, they both became suddenly aware that some one was intently regarding them. They both looked up the same moment, and Dr. Mason was standing before them with his arms folded upon his breast, looking at them as silently as if he had been present during the whole interview. He spoke when they looked up—he only said—"Come with me to the house, Ella."

Eugene sprang to his feet and said—"Allow me to explain, Dr. Mason, the ——."

"Excuse me," interrupted Mason, coldly. Wait until another time.

But that other time did not come, for Mason rode out immediately after breakfast, and Eugene after him—took a long farewell to Mason Hall, and all connected with it, and went forthwith into the world again—but not with the free and happy spirit he possessed, on the evening where the ancient walls of Mason Hall first burst upon his view.

[To be continued.]

A Cool Toper.—A good anecdote is told of a man named Bentley, a confirmed drinker, who would never drink with a friend or in public, and always bitterly denied when a little overcome, ever tasting liquor. One day some bad witnesses concealed themselves in his room, and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him with his arm crooked and his mouth open, and holding him fast, asked him with an air of triumph: "Ah, Bentley, we have caught you at last? You never drink, eh?" No one would suppose but that Bentley would have acknowledged the fact. Not he.—With the most grave and inexpressive face, he calmly, and in a dignified manner, said: "Gentlemen, my name is not Bentley."

The European Drought.—England has recently been relieved from a protracted drought of probably from one hundred and twelve to one hundrend and fourteen days embracing April; May, June and the larger part of July a season of great importance to the spring crops. This is said to have been the most extraordinary drought which has prevailed in England since 1798. Pastures in England and Wales are unusually dried up. Every thing planted or sowed in the spring, but especially the root crops, received almost irreparable injuries. From Ireland and Scotland we have similar accounts, and reports of drought although of a less serious nature, are brought from Germany and parts of Spain and of France.

Tim Niggins After His Honeymoon.

Seems to me things have changed somewhat! Seems to me so—bust me up if it don't! I've been married near six months now, and the fact is, Susan showed the least bit more temper than I thought she had; in fact, speak the right down truth, she's knocked things about generally for the last two months. She's slung the cat through the window by the tail and would have thrown me out by the—by the heels if I hadn't walked out in a fast run. She's got cross as four sticks, and says she'll use a half a dozen sticks on my back, if I don't quit smoking in the house. And she threatend to throw the boot jack down my throat last night because I spit in the fire. It she'd done that, I suppose I'd have had the colic or the boot jack cramp.

"Timothy P. Niggins," says I to myself, says I' "you've gone and done it and you have got to put up with the consequences, you have, come what will, you can't get out of it, you can't."

A girl loses her beauty mighty quick after she marries. Miss Susan Sunflower was pretty. As soon as I married her, her skin turned yellow, her eyes lost their beauty, her hair got thin, and she got to be just the shape of an ale cask. And oh! what a temper she has got! Never knowed her to get mad before I married her; never knowed her to offer to throw a stone or a chair down anybody's throat; never until she was Mrs. Niggins! Aunt says she'll come all right after awhile; but I don't see why she can't be all right now, I don't.

"Just now spit in that fire again," says she to me yesterday; "just do it again and I'll throw this stick of wood down your throat! What did I marry you for? To run around after you spit,jit out? You tormenting beast! Did I marry you to work and slave for you to smoke and chaw and chaw and smoke, and spit in the fire? There's them chickens I had to feed, too, and there's Ben Dyke's hog god in the garden and dug up my seed beets, and you never saw it; there's that old rooster scratched up my onion bed and you never saw it! And you never see nothing you ought to see, and see everything you ought not to see! There's Ann Buster who was over here yesterday! I saw you wink at her! I saw you, Tom Niggins! Don't say you did'nt, I saw you—I saw you!"

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, &c.:

S. M. Pettingill & Co.,—37 Park Row, New York; and 10 State Street, Boston, Mass.

N. B. HAMPTON, Polk County, N. C.
R. S. ABRAMS, Columbus, "
JAS. H. DUNCAN, Marion, "
W. A. McCALL, North Cove, "
A. W. SULLENS, Spruce Pine, Mitchell co.
REV. WM. LOGAN, Chimney Rock.
J. E. MCFARLAND, Duncans Creek.

PREMIUMS,

To any Person who will send us a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with $6, we will give a Copy of the **Working Farmer,** *1 Year, price* $1 50.

For 5 Subscribers and $10, we will give a Copy of the **Church Union,** *1 year, Price* $2 50.

For 6 Subscribers and $12, we will give a Copy of the **National Freemason,** *1 Year, price* $4 00.

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

The Destructive Democratic Convention.

A gathering of the original Democratic secession party, said to be a "State Convention," took place in the city of Raleigh on the 13th day of this month, for the purpose of inaugrating measures to carrying out the declaration of WAR, made by Frank P. Blair, the Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States.

In nearly every respect, the gathering was similar to those of 1861. All the brokendown political hacks, who have hectered over the people for so long were in the gathering. We will mention a few Thomas Bragg, Confederate Judge of the Star Chamber Court; Asa Biggs, the author of the infamous test-oath, which was introduced in the secession Convention of 1861; Moses A. Bedsoe, the man who raised the *Black Flag*, but would not fight under it himself; A. W. Venable, a notorious secessionist, of the vilest character; last but not least, one Josiah Turner, Jr., the *first* man who introduced secession and disunion resolutions in the Legislature in 1860–1. We could mention a great many "lesser lights," just as bad and some worse than the ones already mentioned. Believing that the people will readily understand that this Convention is secession, disunion and CIVIL WAR in disguise, from the leading conspirators we have mentioned, we will now take up the resolutions and dissect them.

The first resolution reads as follows:

We, the delegates of the Democratic and Conservative people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, do resolve:

1st. That we approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention of Horatio Seymour for President and Frank P. Blair, Jr., for Vice President of the United States. That in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound principals and unsullid public and private character and undoubted patriotism, and such as we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

In the first place, we deny that the people had anything to do with this WAR Convention. The people were not in attendance *at all.* The whole gathering was made up of irresponsible parties, and mostly of boys; a great many of them under age. It will be seen by this resolution that the WAR measures of the New York Convention, which nominated Seymour and Blair, are emphatically endorsed, and the platform of the Democratic party in this State as well as throughout the whole country, is for CIVIL WAR, and the intent of the party if successful, is to overthrow the present State Government by *armed* revolution. So much for the first resolution.

The second resolution read as follows:

2nd. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention. It palters in no double sense its language is explicit and its meaning clear the issues presented to the country are plainly and unmistakably defined, and with a free and fair election, we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government, as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down trodden States of the South.

This resolution endorses the platform laid down by the New York Convention. That platform is for CIVIL WAR unless the corrupt Democratic party is allowed to control the Government, both State and National, in all their departments.—Further that if suffrage is to be denied the colored people, unless they vote the Democratic ticket. The latter part of this resolution is a mockery to every man who is for peace. The idea that the success of the Democratic party, will give peace to the country, when the intent and declaration of that party, is WAR, will fail to deceive any voter who is not blind to all that pertains to the peace, quiet and prosperity of the *whole* land.

The third resolution is as follows:

3rd. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot box—and all efforts to prodnce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partizans of a desperate political faction, bent upon perpetrating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war threatening them at the same time with military force; while, in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the election of electors of President and Vice President and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice and with no regard to the question of the Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the radical candidates, in disregard and defiance of the just rights of the people of such States, and of the whole country.

It will be seen that this resolution declares that the changes which the destructive Democratic party desires to make, are to be made, peaceably. Our readers will remember the cry of "peaceable secession" in the beginning of the Rebellion. This declaration in the face of the letter of Frank P. Blair, which is for CIVIL WAR, is ridiculous and calculated to show how false the Democratic party is, and that all its acts are deceptive in their origin and character.

The following, is the fourth resolution:

4th. That it is our frank purpose now and has been, since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the Government of the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government. And we do proclaim, that in asking recognition, on terms of equality, in that grand copartnership of States which constitutes our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary, we wish to share its benefits and its duties; to rebuild our waste place under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country; to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men every where, who seek to perpetuate discord and division: and to participate in the blessings, as well as the burdens, of the Government.

This resolution declares an untruth in the very beginning. It has been, and is yet; the frank and avowed purpose of the Democratic party to oppose and defeat everything that does not place in power the men who brought about the Rebellion, and who are to-day, more rebellious than in the days of armed Rebellion. They pretended to accept the situation in good faith in 1865, but no sooner than they saw that the success of Mr. Johnson's plan of re-construction would consign every one of them to political oblivion forever, they commenced to disturb and distract the country. They defeated the President's plan of re-construction; they refused to accept the Howard Amendment; they refused to accept the present plan of re-construction, did *all* they could to defeat it; and now proclaim that they will overturn all that has been done by CIVIL WAR if Seymour and Blair are elected. This resolution no more embodies the true intentions of the Democratic party, than the Republican platform does.—Their old motto was; "Rule or Ruin."—Their motto now is; "Rule or CIVIL WAR."

The fifth resolution is as follows:

5th. That we have seen with indignation the complete overthrow our late excellent system of State government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition, and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes and their interests; and with this change, has come the election, to high places of profit and trust, of men, in most instances, without character or qualifications, and not a few of whom are mere adventures from abroad, having no interest in common with the people of the State, no fitness whatever for the stations which they have reached, by means most unworthy and disreputable.

It was with great indignation that the Democratic party saw Wirtz hung; it was with great indignation that they beheld the overthrow of the Confederacy; it was with great indignation that they saw the slaves freed; it was with great indignation that they saw the whipping post in every county removed; it was with great indignation that they beheld the ratification of the present Constitution; it is with great indignation that they behold the free people represented by men from the people and not oligarchs; it is with great indignation that they are compelled to take "back seats" and allow the loyal people, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, control and administer this Government. They certainly have *just* cause to be indignant. How does the Democratic party know whether the new laws will suit or not? That party would no doubt like to have *all* the old laws in force, especially the ordinance of secession. The charge that men now in power, have attained that power, through disreputable means, is as fase as Hell itself, but not more so than the Democratic party is in all its pretensions and promises. The *new* laws and *new* men, will suit the *new* Government and *new* people made so by the *new* liberties granted them.

The following are the remaining resolutions:

6th. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partizans in and out of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot, a large standing force of not less than 6000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him with power to any member of the said force arrest any citizen, without authority or warrant from any civil officer or magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States as well as that of the State, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and well calculated, if not intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst and as such, it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of this State.

7th. That the measure subsequently introduced, and which is now pending and will in all probability be adopted, however artfully disguised is but the same measure, under another name, with one or two of its objectionable features altered but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and partizans with hitherto unheard of powers, which are susceptable of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly their purpose to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and, as we believe, to attempt the control of the next election by that means.

We most earnestly recommend to the people of the State, and especially to our political friends, to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force, but nevertheless to yield none of their just rights.

8th. That the Governor of this State having proclaimed it is the policy of the Radical party, to suffer no one to hold any office, appointment or place in the State however humble, who will not lend his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his pollitical friends are now vigorously enforcing to affect the exercise of the elective franchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have a right to counteract such policy by all lawful means, if they think proper to do so. That any citizen of the State, therefore, has a manifest right, of which he cannot be lawfully deprived, to employ, or cease to employ, any person whatever, when any existing contract terminates; and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, by any pretended law to deprive any citizen of such right, or to impose any penalty of penalties for so doing, will be in violation of the constitutional rights of the citizen.

9th. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be made by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter, favorable to our cause, to the polls.—To that end we most earnestly recommend to our friends to organize, at once, Seymour and Blair Clubs in every County and District, with active canvassers, whose duty, among other things, it shall be, to see that all our friends, entitled to vote, are duly registered and brought to the polls, and that unqualified persons are not allowed to register or vote.

Knowing that the Militia Bill which has just passed the Legislature, will affectively prevent them from intimidating voters; and that the bill to punish bribery and coercion in elections, introduced by Mr. Justice, of this county, when it becomes a law, will protect a free people in all their rights, the Democrats howl loud and long.

Upon the whole, the resolutions are but a re-harsh of what we have heard for several years. We have exposed the whole set and the men who got them up. The people will not fail to see through any and all measures this party may inaugurate. Their day has passed. Their hours as a party are numbered. The agency will be over November next.—Grant *will be elected.* The Union will be preserved, The rights and liberties of all, will be perpetuated and not taken away or abriged.

One thing we forgot to mention about the resolutions. They say nothing about suffrage. Colored men do they promise you suffrage? No! they will starve you if they can, and if they ever get power, they will disfranchise you. Look well to your own interest. Humble white men, look well to your interests. Qualified suffrage will disfranchise a great many of you. We may notice the resolutions again.

How to Make Peace.

An overwhelming defeat of the destructive Democratic party in November next, is *absolutely necessary* for the quiet and safety of the *whole* country. There is not the slightest hope of a healthy business re-action, save by the political condemnation and better defeat of the War party under the leadership of Horatio Seymour and the Frank P. Blair the "bummer" and "spoon-stealer." The proof of this is everywhere visible, but in no section more so than in the Southern States. The recent inflamatory speeches of the Howell Cobb and Robert Toomb, at Atlanta, Georgia, and Wade Hampton, and the corrupt Democracy here in our own State, are fraught with revolution, social disturbances, industrial calamnity, and such a general tendency to disorder as threatens national financial men, unless the people administer them such a rebuke by electing Gen. Grant, President, that they will not recover from until the country becomes perfectly quiet and permanent. Every man who utters a sentence which tends to further disturb the peace and quiet, every press which teems forth in abuse of one portion of our citizens, endanger the safety of the country. The perpetuation of this great Republic lies in the palification of the Southern States. Every hour that this great and desirable object is delayed, just that much is the liberty of every citizen in danger of being swept away.

As far as the jurisdiction of the Congress extends, this delay has been rendered impossible by Legislation. Whatever is to further promote the quiet of the Country, lies with the people. If they recognize the results which must arise from the November election, they will not fail to vote the Republican ticket.—We never advise our readers to adopt any course without giving our reasons for so doing. Why should the people vote for Grant and Colfax? Because their election will give peace and prosperity to the country. Why will their election give peace and prosperity?—Because the present Southern States governments will not be overturned but upheld. Because the CIVIL WAR which is to be inaugurated if the destructive Democratic ticket is elected, will be defeated. Because money and immigration will flow in the State, and we firmly believe if Grant is elected, at the termination of his administration of four years, the State will be worth TWENTY MILLIONS more than now! If Seymour and Blair are elected, at the end of their administration, the State will be worth TWENTY MILLIONS less than now. The credit of the State will be impaired! the Northern people will believe there is no security here for them or their money, and they will not come among us to help us build up the State in all its departments. Wall Street, the great and commanding money market of America, will feel the new harmony brought about by the success of the Republican party, and the cloud that has darkened the financial sky, will be rent asunder under the benign influences of permanent peace. All and every interest of the people will brighten and groan with the success and progress of Republican principles under the control of Republicans throughout the country.

The issue before the people is so apparent and readily understood, that we are almost tempted not to write another line upon the subject. Gen. Grant says "let us have peace." Gen. Blair says "let us have WAR." Let us make the condition of the yeomanry of the country, that of serfs, let us overturn the government of the Southern States, let us involve the whole land in another CIVIL WAR, because the people now control in these States, and not the aristocracy born and bred upon the labor of human slavery. Because the Democratic party which is responsible for the Rebellion, responsible for the present condition of the country, does not control the governments, both national and State." If the reconstruction of the Southern States had placed the Democratic party in power, we would never heard of any attempt to overthrow their State government. To prevent a civil war, the people must elect Gen. Grant President. To preserve the large and liberal ideas incorporated in our Constitution, the people must elect Gen. Grant. *They will do it.* North Carolina will give him fifty thousand majority.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

During the present General Assembly, our friend, the Hon. James Blythe, the Senator from the Henderson county Senatorial district, introduced a bill for the purpose of obtaining aid from the State, to finish and complete the above road.—Soon after the bill was introduced, the Wilmington *Journal* come out in an article in reference to the bill, and as we understood, it not having the proper feeling for the completion of the road, this struck us with astonishment as coming from the source it did; the *Journal*, however, gave as a reason, that the President of the road had not been consulted about the matter, and knew nothing about it. We have been reliably informed that soon after the introduction of the bill, the President of the road went to Raleigh and stated to the Committee on internal improvements, and divers other persons, that he had *money enough* to *complete* the road to Rutherfordton, and there was no need of any appropriation by the State; the consequence was, no further action was taken upon the bill. We call upon *Journal* and the President to know whether this statement is *true or not?* and if true, why the President has not been using proper means for the completion of the road; if not true, why he did anything to stop the action of the Legislature.

We deem it necessary and proper to say that the upper end of our road has not been treated properly. Why we do not know, but hope this thing will be explained, and those interested, know why it is that the company cannot raise money enough to complete even eleven miles of the road—that is from Cherryville to Shelby. We think it necessary to give the following information to all interested in the road—that is, the distance from Shelby to Rutherfordton by the Railroad line according to the survey, is about 26 miles. The estimated cost of completing the road from and to the points mentioned, is about four hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The subscription of the County of Rutherford, including individual as well as county, is $150,000.—The State agreed to endorse the bonds of the Company for double this amount, which would make $300,000. Add this to the county and individual stock, it would make the sum of $450,000, which would only lack, say about $20,000 to complete the road to this point. An observer can at once see that, by proper management as we think the Road ought to be under way to completion.

We wish to know why it is that work can be going on, on the Eastern end of the Road, and not the Western? How can money be raised for the Eastern, and not the Western, by the sale of State bonds? We want an opportunity to get to Wilmington. Why is a course persued to prevent us? Has the feeling died out (we hope it has) to cut us off and unite with another road? If we cannot be treated better than we have been in this matter, we hope those interested on the Eastern end of the Road—that is from Charlotte to Wilmington, will aid us in having the charter amended, so as to secure the connection, or more specially the control of the whole Road, and let the West have the control of its own end; this will be in accordance with the principles of the original charter, as the money raised on either end was to be kept and used until separate for their own advantage.

We sincerely hope justice may take place—that the President has money enough to complete the Road, and that as an evidence of it the work will be at once begun.

We want to go to Wilmington, but if they don't want us, we must do the best we can. Don't hold us back; give us the *entire control of our own end of the Road,* and we will be satisfied.

Nullifiers Club.

The nullifiers as Judge Pearson calls them, had a Club Meeting here last Monday. We were taken by surprise and had no reporter present to gather their proceedings, and hope our friends will excuse us for not giving them a full report. We shall try and keep a watch out here after, as they get off some rich proceeding which we like to publish, for instance, like in their meeting Monday, we were in the Court House one minute, and heard, a *would be financier* attempting a dissection of the extravigance of the Government. It forcibly reminded us of the Preacher who was found drunk by one of his flock who commenced lecturing him for his dissipation when he replied "dont do as I do, but do as I say."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT.—The Commissioners held a Court at this place last Monday. A. J. Scoggins, County Surveyor, elect, appeared, give bond and qualified according to law.

The remainder of the session was devoted to appointing overseers of roads, &c., which we suppose will not be of sufficient interest to require notice.

The board will meet again the 3d monday in September.

GRANT AND COLFAX.—The news from all portions of the country is flattering. The best men of the Conservative party are coming out for Grant and Colfax, like Judge Pearson they cant go with the Conservative Democracy any farther.—The people have had enough of Revolution without electing men to office who run on the platform of the President declaring laws unconstitutional without being tested by the Supreme Court, this is the platform of the Democratic party as interpreted by Frank Blair candidate for Vice-President. Then if you want another *Revolution* vote for Seymour and Blair, but if you want *peace* vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The officers appointed for Rutherfordton by his Excellency Gov. Holden, to wit: J. M. Justice, Mayor; J. K. Deck, R. W. Logan, F. D. Wood, and J. V. Wilkerson, Commissioners and A. Mooney, Marshal, met at the office of R. W. Logan, Esqr., on Wednesday last, and were sworn in by J. B. Carpenter, J. P.

They then elected A. D. K. Wallace, Town clerk and adopted ordinances for the government of the Town, which we will publish in our next paper.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—The publication of this Journal will be resumed at Wilson, N. C., at an early day. Its politics will no doubt be conservative enough for any Democrat.

COL. CANTWELL.—We see from the Raleigh *Standard*, that Gov. Holden has recommended, and the Senate has approved, the appointment of Col. Edward Cantwell as Judge of the Criminal Court for New Hanover County. This appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction to all parties.

HAL.—Under our Agricultural head will be found an interesting communication from our friend "HAL," who has promised to write us often on Agriculture. We have another communications from him which will appear in our next.

☞ We publish this week a speech delivered by Hon. A. H. Jones, before the Sailors and Soldiers ratification meet at Washington, D. C., sometime since. It will repay a careful perusal.

We also publish a communication from an old line Clay Whig, which hits the nail on the head in more places than one.

MARRIAGES.—In the year 1851 the Legislature of North Carolina passed an act requiring the Clerks of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to keep a record of the Marriages in each County, and in looking over the records for this County a few days since we find that the first marriage recorded was on the 17th day of April, 1851, and the last, the 14th of May 1868 and the total number recorded during the 17 years is 987.

REVIVALS.—We learn that Elders C. B. Justice and Pendergrass closed a revival at Momfords Cove Church last Wednesday, which had been in progress for twelve days, twenty six persons were received into the Church.

Elders W. H. Logan E. L. Taylor and perhaps others are holding a protracted meeting at Mountain Creek Church several have joined, and the meeting continues with much interest.

We also learn that Rev. Mr. Sharp of the M. E. Church South has closed a meeting at Pisgah twenty one peasons joined the Church.

Public Meeting in Polk.

On motion of Jesse Rhodes, J. W. Hampton, Esq., was requested to act as Chairman and G. B. Sanders to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by N. B. Hampton, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, We the Republicans of Polk County desire to give an expression of our principles on the great question of the day and,

Whereas, it is not only our privelige but we feel it our duty to do so, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we endorse the platform of principles set forth by the Chicago Convention and believe them to be the true principles of self government.

Resolved, 2nd. That we most heartily endorse the nomination of Gen. Grant, for President, and Seuyler Colfax, for Vice President, and hereby pledge ourselves to do all we can to secure their election.

Resolved, 3d. That we endorse the bold and manly stand of our State Senators from this Senatorial District, Capt. J. B. Eaves and our Representative from this County, J. E. A. Waldrop.

Resolved, That the proceedings, of this meeting be published in the *Star, Pioneer, Standard,* and other Republican papers.

N. B. HAMPTON, *Chairman.*
G. B. Sanders, *Secty*

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the Republican members of the Legislatnre, from the Seventh Congressional District, Mr. J. M. Justice, of Rutherford, was called to the Chair and Mr. J. B. Eaves appointed Secretary.

The Cairman explained that the object of the meeting was to recommend to the people of the 7th Congressional District a suitable candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and to nominate an elector upon the Grant and Colfax ticket.

On motion Hon. A. H. Jones, of Buncombe was unanimously recommended as the Republican candidate for Congress, and W. S. Pearson, of Burke, as elector.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Republicans of the 7th Congressional District, do pledge ourselves to use every honorable and legitimate effort to secure the election of Grant and Colfax to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and we earnestly call upon every Republican of the District to aid us to effect this result, which will forever silence the enemies of Union, Liberty and Equality before the Law, and give permanent peace to our country, and unbounded prosperity to the people of every race and cline.

The Secretary having notified Mr. Pearson of his selection, he immediately responded accepting the appointment, and pledging his whole moral, mental and physical force in the Grant and Colfax cause.—*Standard.*

Death of the Hon Thaddeus Stevens

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at twelve o'clock on Tuhrsday night at his residence in this city, He had been gradually sinking for several days, and to his physician and attendants his death was not unexpected. Mr. Stevens passed peacefully and quietly away. During the last few days he has conversed freely on public affairs, expressing the hope that all would yet be well.

Mr. Stevens has left a record and example which may be imitated by other statesmen with advantage to the country. History will be his best eulogist and it will concede that his earnest purposes and practical ideas have largely contributed to the preservation of the liberties and unity of our people.

The people of the United States may well say Good and faithful servant, thy work has been well and timely done.—*Radical.*

Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, gives notice that the Institution is nearly full of inmates, and requests those having patients to bring, to write him first, as they will thereby save the expense of coming to and returning from Raleigh.—*Standard,*

The sumac trade is said to be quite profitable in Virginia. The leaves are used for the purpose of tanning and sells very rapidly for one and a half cents per pound. There is an abundance of sumac all over our State and children might be profitably employed gathering it.—*Standard.*

Georgia Senators.

Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller have been elected to the United States Senate from Georgia. The former is a man of National reputation. The latter is personally known to us, and though not known by the public at large, he is a man of ability. He is a rebel, and a minister of the Southern Methodist Church. Hill was a member of Congress from Georgia for many years, before and at the time the rebellion was inaugurated, When Georgia seceded he refused to secede, and, throughout the conflict he was a consistent Unionist. As such the President made him Collector of the Port of Savannah. These gentlemen defeated the regular candidates of the Republican party, Ex-gov. Josheph E. Brown and Foster Blodgett. The Radicals, on joint ballot, have about six majority in the Georgia Legislature. By some sort of legerdemaint the Copperheads beat the regular candidates of our party. We do not know whether it was because of personal hostility to Brown and Blodgett on the part of some Radicals of the Legislature, or whether it was money which secured this result. The copperheads are loudly boasting that this is a great victory for them.

☞ Miller can't take his seat. He can't take the test oath, Joshua Hill has said *since,* as before his election to the Senate, that he will stump Georgia for Grant and Colfax.

If the Democrats gather comfort from having *such* a Senator, they are easily satisfied. At the same time, we greatly regret the defeat of Gov. Brown. Grant will give him a good place.—*Knoxville Whig.*

VERY STRANGE.—That the Klu Klux brevets who are so much distressed about the public debt and the taxes, never had anything to say about the Confederate debt and the tithe laws and impressments of the "Lost Cause." Has any body thought of "sour grapes" in this connection.—*Standard.*

The Elmyra *Gazette,* the only Democrat daily published in Chemung county, New York, has also declared for Grant and Colfax. And still there is room.—*Standard.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

"It is Inevitable, that the Conservatives must Split into Two Parties."

How important it is to the people, when their country is in imminent danger, to have among them, men who are not only above suspicion, but whose giant minds can look into futurity.

The heading is the language of the Hon. R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, taken from a letter published in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 11th August, 1868, which letter should be read by *every* man, woman and child, here and elsewhere, if they can read; and if they cannot, then get some one to read it for them.

Why has Judge Pearson used such language "that the Conservatives must split into *two* parties, because the *Conservative party* as now composed, consists of "*Peace* Conservatives and *War* Conservatives, or to avoid inconsistency, the *nullifiers.*"

What is a *Peace* Conservative or *who are the peace* Conservatives of the present day, and from whence did they spring? They are the men who are opposed to strife and bloodshed; who are opposed to Revolution and Rebellion for opinion sake; who are in favor of the salvation of their country; the free Republic of the United States of America, over and above every thing else; they sprang from the heroes of the Revolution, who stamped indellibly upon their offsprings, *Liberty and Union forever!*

Who are "the *war* conservatives, or to avoid inconsistency, the *nullifiers?*"—They are the men who are *opposing* the *laws* of the land; who are *now* threatening strife and bloodshed; who are in favor of Revolutions and Rebellions, for *opinions* sake, as when *they* say the election of Grant is a declaration of war; who are opposed to the perpetuation of the free Republic of the United States, and who, in a word, declare the laws of the land passed to restore peace and quiet to the country *null and void*; and in favor of re-establishing the *slave* constitutions that existed *prior* to the Rebellion. To go no further back, and to say the least that might be said, they certainly sprang from the *nullifiers* of 1832–3, from which time to the present, they can easily be traced, being within the memory of man. Nullification and secession are synonomous terms. He that advocates the one, must advocate the other; the effect is the same; are attempts to overthrow the Government. Who brought on the late Rebellion? The same who avowed the doctrine of *nullification* and *secession;* who then was the cause of all our losses and distresses; the *nullifiers and secessionists?*

Now, Mr. Editor: I shall "put a question which I call upon the *Peace* Conservatives to answer:" How can they act with "the *War* Conservatives, or *nullifiers?*" if the difference between them is as Judge Pearson says, "vital;" and who can deny it—one is for "*Peace,*" the other is for "*War?*" Come out, gentlemen, from among them; leave the company that coyed you into the snare; you old *Clay* Whigs—you old Jackson Democrats; can you any longer remain with the armed *destroyers* of your country?—Don't be ashamed to unite with the honest and avowed advocates of peace and good order.

Where is the Hon. J. T. Leach?—Come out Dr.; take the stand you took during the rebellion. My country, *all* my country, and my country all!

Where is the Hon. Sam'l Philips? one of the *pure old Clay National Whigs* of by-gone days! Come out Mr. Philips—Judge Pearson has broken the ice; the *Fire* is *drawn*; no damage done; unite with the friends of Grant; let your clarion voice be heard, and your influence felt over the State; let us know you are as of old—for the *Salvation* of your country!

Where is Dr. Ramsey of Rowan? another old Clay Whig—a man of *ability,* and never in favor of the *destruction* of his country. Come out Dr.; join your neighbor of Richmond Hill; help him give peace and quiet to the land, and if he should be *immortalized,* as he is likely to be, leave it for your *children,* that you followed in his ranks.

In a word, come out, all you *national* men—you *Clay* Whigs—you *Jackson* Democrats—all, all, who love their country. Separate yourselves from the Calhoun nullifiers, the Mushroom, VanBuren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan Democracy; let the nullifiers and Mushroom Democracy join a squad to themselves, and like "things of old" they will soon pass—yes, pass away, away, and our country will no more, forever, be troubled with a canker in its *vital* part. Then, oh, our country, how safe from internal troubles—all, yes all for the nation, and nothing less than the nation.

Come, gentlemen, come out—one and all! Save your country; restore peace and quiet; hand down to your children that which your ancestors handed to you—a free and united country—a country without spot or blemish—a country loved and to be loved. Make it a dread to disorganizers, nullifiers, secessionists and tyrants, and a wall of Fire to Kings and Potentates.

AN OLD CLAY WHIG.

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, &c.:

S. M. Pettingill & Co.,—37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, Mass.
N. B. HAMPTON, Polk County, N. C.
R. S. ABRAMS, Columbus, "
JAS. H. DUNCAN, Marion, "
W. A. MCCALL, North Cove, "
A. W. SULLENS, Spruce Pine, Mitchell co.
REV. WM. LOGAN, Chimney Rock.
J. E. MCFARLAND, Duncans Creek.

PREMIUMS,

To any Person who will send us a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with $6, we will give a Copy of the **Working Farmer,** *1 Year, price* $1 50.

For 5 Subscribers and $10, we will give a Copy of the **Church Union,** *1 year, Price* $2 50.

For 6 Subscribers and $12, we will give a Copy of the **National Freemason,** *1 Year, price* $4 00.

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

The Destructive Democratic Convention.

A gathering of the original Democratic secession party, said to be a "State Convention," took place in the city of Raleigh on the 13th day of this month, for the purpose of inaugrating measures to carrying out the declaration of WAR, made by Frank P. Blair, the Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States.

In nearly every respect, the gathering was similar to those of 1861. All the brokendown political hacks, who have hectered over the people for so long were in the gathering. We will mention a few Thomas Bragg, Confederate Judge of the Star Chamber Court; Asa Biggs, the author of the infamous test-oath, which was introduced in the secession Convention of 1861; Moses A. Bedsoe, the man who raised the *Black Flag*, but would not fight under it himself; A. W. Venable, a notorious secessionist, of the vilest character; last but not least, one Josiah Turner, Jr., the *first* man who introduced secession and disunion resolutions in the Legislature in 1860–1. We could mention a great many "lesser lights," just as bad and some worse than the ones already mentioned. Believing that the people will readily understand that this Convention is secession, disunion and CIVIL WAR in disguise, from the leading conspirators we have mentioned, we will now take up the resolutions and dissect them.

The first resolution reads as follows:

We, the delegates of the Democratic and Conservative people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, do resolve:

1st. That we approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention of Horatio Seymour for President and Frank P. Blair, Jr., for Vice President of the United States. That in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound principals and unsullid public and private character and undoubted patriotism, and such as we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

In the first place, we deny that the people had anything to do with this WAR Convention. The people were not in attendance *at all.* The whole gathering was made up of irresponsible parties, and mostly of boys; a great many of them under age. It will be seen by this resolution that the WAR measures of the New York Convention, which nominated Seymour and Blair, are emphatically endorsed, and the platform of the Democratic party in this State as well as throughout the whole country, is for CIVIL WAR, and the intent of the party if successful, is to overthrow the present State Government, by *armed* revolution. So much for the first resolution.

The second resolution read as follows:

2nd. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention. It palters in no double sense its language is explicit and its meaning clear the issues presented to the country are plainly and unmistakably defined, and with a free and fair election, we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government, as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down trodden States of the South.

This resolution endorses the platform laid down by the New York Convention, That platform is for CIVIL WAR unless the corrupt Democratic party is allowed to control the Government, both State and National, in all their departments.—Further that if suffrage is to be denied the colored people, unless they vote the Democratic ticket. The latter part of this resolution is a mockery to every man who is for peace. The idea that the success of the Democratic party, will give peace to the country, when the intent and declaration of that party, is WAR, will fail to deceive any voter who is not blind to all that pertains to the peace, quiet and prosperity of the *whole* land.

The third resolution is as follows:

3rd. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot box—and all efforts to prodpce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partizans of a desperate political faction, bent upon perpetrating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war threatening them at the same time with military force; while, in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the election of electors of President and Vice President and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice and with no regard to the question of the Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the radical candidates, in disregard and defiance of the just rights of the people of such States, and of the whole country.

It will be seen that this resolution declares that the changes which the destructive Democratic party desires to make, are to be made, peaceably. Our readers will remember the cry of "peaceable secession" in the beginning of the Rebellion. This declaration in the face of the letter of Frank P. Blair, which is for CIVIL WAR, is ridiculous and calculated to show how false the Democratic party is, and that all its acts are deceptive in their origin and character.

The following, is the fourth resolution:

4th. That it is our frank purpose now and has been, since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the Government of the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government. And we do proclaim, that in asking recognition, on terms of equality, in that grand copartnership of States which constitutes our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary, we wish to share its benefits and its duties; to rebuild our waste place under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country; to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men everywhere, who seek to perpetuate discord and division: and to participate in the blessings, as well as the burdens, of the Government.

This resolution declares an untruth in the very beginning. It has been, and is yet; the frank and avowed purpose of the Democratic party to oppose and defeat everything that does not place in power the men who brought about the Rebellion, and who are to-day, more rebellious than in the days of armed Rebellion. They pretended to accept the situation in good faith in 1865, but no sooner than they saw that the success of Mr. Johnson's plan of re-construction would consign every one of them to political oblivion forever, they commenced to disturb and distract the country. They defeated the President's plan of re-construction; they refused to accept the Howard Amendment; they refused to accept the present plan of re-construction, did *all* they could to defeat it; and now proclaim that they will overturn all that has been done by CIVIL WAR if Seymour and Blair are elected. This resolution no more embodies the true intentions of the Democratic party, than the Republican platform does.—Their old motto was; "Rule or Ruin."—Their motto now is; "Rule or CIVIL WAR."

The fifth resolution is as follows:

5th. That we have seen with indignation the complete overthrow our late excellent system of State government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition, and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes and their interests; and with this change, has come the election, to high places of profit and trust, of men, in most instances, without character or qualifications, and not a few of whom are mere adventures from abroad, having no interest in common with the people of the State, no fitness whatever for the stations which they have reached, by means most unworthy and disreputable.

It was with great indignation that the Democratic party saw Wirtz hung; it was with great indignation that they beheld the overthrow of the Confederacy; it was with great indignation that they saw the slaves freed; it was with great indignation that they saw the whipping post in every county removed; it was with great indignation that they beheld the ratification of the present Constitution; it is with great indignation that they behold the free people represented by men from the people and not oligarchs; it is with great indignation that they are compelled to take "back seats" and allow the loyal people, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, control and administer this Government. They certainly have *just* cause to be indignant. How does the Democratic party know whether the new laws will suit or not? That party would no doubt like to have *all* the old laws in force, especially the ordinance of secession. The charge that men now in power, have attained that power, through disreputable means, is as fase as Hell itself, but not more so than the Democratic party is in all its pretensions and promises. The *new* laws and *new* men, will suit the *new* Government and *new* people made so by the *new* liberties granted them.

The following are the remaining resolutions:

6th. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partizans in and out of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot, a large standing force of not less than 6000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him with power to any member of the said force arrest any citizen, without authority or warrant from any civil officer or magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States as well as that of the State, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and well calculated, if not intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst and as such, it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of this State.

7th. That the measure subsequently introduced, and which is now pending and will in all probability be adopted, however artfully disguised is but the same measure, under another name, with one or two of its objectionable features altered but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and partizans with hitherto unheard of powers, which are susceptable of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly their purpose to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and, as we believe, to attempt the control of the next election by that means.

We most earnestly recommend to the people of the State, and especially to our political friends, to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force, but nevertheless to yield none of their just rights.

8th. That the Governor of this State having proclaimed it is the policy of the Radical party, to suffer no one to hold any office, appointment or place in the State however humble, who will not lend his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to affect the exercise of the elective franchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have a right to counteract such policy by all lawful means, if they think proper to do so. That any citizen of the State, therefore, has a manifest right, of which he cannot be lawfully deprived, to employ, or cease to ewploy, any person whatever, when any existing contract terminates; and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, by any pretended law to deprive any citizen of such right, or to impose any penalty of penalties for so doing, will be in violation of the constitutional rights of the citizen.

9th. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be made by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter, favorable to our cause, to the polls.—To that end we most earnestly recommend to our friends to organize, at once, Seymour and Blair Clubs in every County and District, with active canvassers, whose duty, among other things, it shall be, to see that all our friends, entitled to vote, are duly registered and brought to the polls, and that unqualified persons are not allowed to register or vote.

Knowing that the Militia Bill which has just passed the Legislature, will affectively prevent them from intimidating voters; and that the bill to punish bribery and coercion in elections, introduced by Mr. Justice, of this county, when it becomes a law, will protect a free people in all their rights, the Democrats howl loud and long.

Upon the whole, the resolutions are but a re-harsh of what we have heard for several years. We have exposed the whole set and the men who got them up. The people will not fail to see through any and all measures this party may inaugurate. Their day has passed. Their hours as a party are numbered. The agency will be over November next.—Grant *will be elected.* The Union will be preserved, The rights and liberties of all, will be perpetuated and not taken away or abriged.

One thing we forgot to mention about the resolutions. They say nothing about suffrage. Colored men do they promise you suffrage? No! they will starve you if they can, and if they ever get power, they will disfranchise you. Look well to your own interest. Humble white men, look well to your interests. Qualified suffrage will disfranchise a great many of you. We may notice the resolutions again.

How to Make Peace.

An overwhelming defeat of the destructive Democratic party in November next, is *absolutely necessary* for the quiet and safety of the *whole* country. There is not the slightest hope of a healthy business re-action, save by the political condemnation and better defeat of the War party under the leadership of Horatio Seymour and the Frank P. Blair the "bummer" and "spoon-stealer." The proof of this is everywhere visible, but in no section more so than in the Southern States. The recent inflamatory speeches of the Howell Cobb and Robert Toomb, at Atlanta, Georgia, and Wade Hampton, and the corrupt Democracy here in our own State, are fraught with revolution, social disturbances, industrial calamnity, and such a general tendency to disorder as threatens national financial men, unless the people administer them such a rebuke by electing Gen. Grant, President, that they will not recover from antil the country becomes perfectly quiet and permanent. Every man who utters a sentence which tends to further disturb the peace and quiet, every press which teems forth in abuse of one portion of our citizens, endanger the safety of the country. The perpetuation of this great Republic lies in the palification of the Southern States. Every hour that this great and desirable object is delayed, just that much is the liberty of every citizen in danger of being swept away.

As far as the jurisdiction of the Congress extends, this delay has been rendered impossible by Legislation. Whatever is to further promote the quiet of the Country, lies with the people. If they recognize the results which must arise from the November election, they will not fail to vote the Republican ticket.—We never advise our readers to adopt any course without giving our reasons for so doing. Why should the people vote for Grant and Colfax? Because their election will give peace and prosperity to the country. Why will their election give peace and prosperity?—Because the present Southern States governments will not be overturned but upheld. Because the CIVIL WAR which is to be inaugurated if the destructive Democratic ticket is elected, will be defeated. Because money and immigration will flow in the State, and we firmly believe if Grant is elected, at the termination of his administration of four years, the State will be worth TWENTY MILLIONS more than now! If Seymour and Blair are elected, at the end of their administration, the State will be worth TWENTY MILLIONS less than now. The credit of the State will be impaired! the Northern people will believe there is no security here for them or their money, and they will not come among us to help us build up the State in all its departments. Wall Street, the great and commanding money market of America, will feel the new harmony brought about by the success of the Republican party, and the cloud that has darkened the financial sky, will be rent asunder under the benign influences of permanent peace. All and every interest of the people will brighten and groan with the success and progress of Republican principles under the control of Republicans throughout the country.

The issue before the people is so apparent and readily understood, that we are almost tempted not to write another line upon the subject. Gen. Grant says "let us have peace." Gen. Blair says "let us have WAR." Let us make the condition of the yeomanry of the country, that of serfs, let us overturn the government of the Southern States, let us involve the whole land in another CIVIL WAR, because the people now control in these States, and not the aristocracy born and bred upon the labor of human slavery. Because the Democratic party which is responsible for the Rebellion, responsible for the present condition of the country, does not control the governments, both national and State." If the reconstruction of the Southern States had placed the Democratic party in power, we would never heard of any attempt to overthrow their State government. To prevent a civil war, the people must elect Gen. Grant President. To preserve the large and liberal ideas incorporated in our Constitution, the people must elect Gen. Grant. *They will do it.* North Carolina will give him fifty thousand majority.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

During the present General Assembly, our friend, the Hon. James Blythe, the Senator from the Henderson county Senatorial district, introduced a bill for the purpose of obtaining aid from the State, to finish and complete the above road.—Soon after the bill was introduced, the Wilmington *Journal* come out in an article in reference to the bill, and as we understood, it not having the proper feeling for the completion of the road, this struck us with astonishment as coming from the source it did; the *Journal*, however, gave as a reason, that the President of the road had not been consulted about the matter, and knew nothing about it. We have been reliably informed that soon after the introduction of the bill, the President of the road went to Raleigh and stated to the Committee on internal improvements, and divers other persons, that he had *money enough* to *complete* the road to Rutherfordton, and there was no need of any appropriation by the State; the consequence was, no further action was taken upon the bill. We call upon *Journal* and the President to know whether this statement is *true or not?* and if true, why the President has not been using proper means for the completion of the road; if not true, why he did anything to stop the action of the Legislature.

We deem it necessary and proper to say that the upper end of our road has not been treated properly. Why we do not know, but hope this thing will be explained, and those interested, know why it is that the company cannot raise money enough to complete even eleven miles of the road—that is from Cherryville to Shelby. We think it necessary to give the following information to all interested in the road—that is, the distance from Shelby to Rutherfordton by the Railroad line according to the survey, is about 26 miles. The estimated cost of completing the road from and to the points mentioned, is about four hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The subscription of the County of Rutherford, including individual as well as county, is $150,000.—The State agreed to endorse the bonds of the Company for double this amount, which would make $300,000. Add this to the county and individual stock, it would make the sum of $450,000, which would only lack, say about $20,000 to complete the road to this point. An observer can at once see that, by proper management as we think the Road ought to be under way to completion.

We wish to know why it is that work can be going on, on the Eastern end of the Road, and not the Western? How can money be raised for the Eastern, and not the Western, by the sale of State bonds? We want an opportunity to get to Wilmington. Why is a course persued to prevent us? Has the feeling died out (we hope it has) to cut us off and unite with another road? If we cannot be treated better than we have been in this matter, we hope those interested on the Eastern end of the Road—that is from Charlotte to Wilmington, will aid us in having the charter amended, so as to secure the connection, or more specially the control of the whole Road, and let the West have the control of its own end; this will be in accordance with the principles of the original charter, as the money raised on either end was to be kept and used until separate for their own advantage.

We sincerely hope justice may take place—that the President has money enough to complete the Road, and that as an evidence of it the work will be at once begun.

We want to go to Wilmington, but if they don't want us, we must do the best we can. Don't hold us back; give us the *entire control of our own end of the Road,* and we will be satisfied.

Nullifiers Club.

The nullifiers as Judge Pearson calls them, had a Club Meeting here last Monday. We were taken by surprise and had no reporter present to gather their proceedings, and hope our friends will excuse us for not giving them a full report. We shall try and keep a watch out here after, as they get off some rich proceeding which we like to publish, for instance, like in their meeting Monday, we were in the Court House one minute, and heard, a *would be financier* attempting a dissection of the extravigance of the Government. It forcibly reminded us of the Preacher who was found drunk by one of his flock who commenced lecturing him for his dissipation when he replied "dont do as I do, but do as I say."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT.—The Commissioners held a Court at this place last Monday. A. J. Scoggins, County Surveyor, elect, appeared, give bond and qualified according to law.

The remainder of the session was devoted to appointing overseers of roads, &c., which we suppose will not be of sufficient interest to require notice.

The board will meet again the 3d monday in September.

GRANT AND COLFAX.—The news from all portions of the country is flattering. The best men of the Conservative party are coming out for Grant and Colfax, like Judge Pearson they cant go with the Conservative Democracy any farther.—The people have had enough of Revolution without electing men to office who run on the platform of the President declaring laws unconstitutional without being tested by the Supreme Court, this is the platform of the Democratic party as interpreted by Frank Blair candidate for Vice-President. Then if you want another *Revolution* vote for Seymour and Blair, but if you want *peace* vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The officers appointed for Rutherfordton by his Excellency Gov. Holden, to wit: J. M. Justice, Mayor; J. K. Deck, R. W. Logan, F. D. Wood, and J. V. Wilkerson, Commissioners and A. Mooney, Marshal, met at the office of R. W. Logan, Esqr., on Wednesday last, and were sworn in by J. B. Carpenter, J. P.

They then elected A. D. K. Wallace, Town clerk and adopted ordinances for the government of the Town, which we will publish in our next paper.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—The publication of this Journal will be resumed at Wilson, N. C., at an early day. Its politics will no doubt be conservative enough for any Democrat.

COL. CANTWELL.—We see from the Raleigh *Standard*, that Gov. Holden has recommended, and the Senate has approved, the appointment of Col. Edward Cantwell as Judge of the Criminal Court for New Hanover County. This appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction to all parties.

HAL.—Under our Agricultural head will be found an interesting communication from our friend "HAL," who has promised to write us often on Agriculture. We have another communications from him which will appear in our next.

☞ We publish this week a speech delivered by Hon. A. H. Jones, before the Sailors and Soldiers ratification meet at Washington, D. C., sometime since. It will repay a careful perusal.

We also publish a communication from an old line Clay Whig, which hits the nail on the head in more places than one.

MARRIAGES.—In the year 1851 the Legislature of North Carolina passed an act requiring the Clerks of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to keep a record of the Marriages in each County, and in looking over the records for this County a few days since we find that the first marriage recorded was on the 17th day of April, 1851, and the last, the 14th of May 1868 and the total number recorded during the 17 years is 987.

REVIVALS.—We learn that Elders C. B. Justice and Pendergrass closed a revival at Momfords Cove Church last Wednesday, which had been in progress for twelve days, twenty six persons were received into the Church.

Elders W. H. Logan E. L. Taylor and perhaps others are holding a protracted meeting at Mountain Creek Church several have joined, and the meeting continues with much interest.

We also learn that Rev. Mr. Sharp of the M. E. Church South has closed a meeting at Pisgah twenty one peasons joined the Church.

Public Meeting in Polk.

On motion of Jesse Rhodes, J. W. Hampton, Esq., was requested to act as Chairman and G. B. Sanders to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by N. B. Hampton, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, We the Republicans of Polk County desire to give an expression of our principles on the great question of the day and,

Whereas, it is not only our privelige but we feel it our duty to do so, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we endorse the platform of principles set forth by the Chicago Convention and believe them to be the true principles of self government.

Resolved, 2nd. That we most heartily endorse the nomination of Gen. Grant, for President, and Seuyler Colfax, for Vice President, and hereby pledge ourselves to do all we can to secure their election.

Resolved, 3d. That we endorse the bold and manly stand of our State Senators from this Senatorial District, Capt. J. B. Eaves and our Representative from this County, J. E. A. Waldrop.

Resolved, That the proceedings, of this meeting be published in the *Star, Pioneer, Standard*, and other Republican papers.

N. B. HAMPTON, *Chairman.*

G. B. Sanders, Secty

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the Republican members of the Legislature, from the Seventh Congressional District, Mr. J. M. Justice, of Rutherford, was called to the Chair and Mr. J. B. Eaves appointed Secretary.

The Cairman explained that the object of the meeting was to recommend to the people of the 7th Congressional District a suitable candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and to nominate an elector upon the Grant and Colfax ticket.

On motion Hon. A. H. Jones, of Buncombe was unanimously recommended as the Republican candidate for Congress, and W. S. Pearson, of Burke, as elector.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Republicans of the 7th Congressional District, do pledge ourselves to use every honorable and legitimate effort to secure the election of Grant and Colfax to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and we earnestly call upon every Republican of the District to aid us to effect this result, which will forever silence the enemies of Union, Liberty and Equality before the Law, and give permanent peace to our country, and unbounded prosperity to the people of every race and clime.

The Secretary having notified Mr. Pearson of his selection, he immediately responded accepting the appointment, and pledging his whole moral, mental and physical force in the Grant and Colfax cause.—*Standard.*

Death of the Hon Thaddeus Stevens

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at twelve o'clock on Tuhrsday night at his residence in this city, He had been gradually sinking for several days, and to his physician and attendants his death was not unexpected. Mr. Stevens passed peacefully and quietly away. During the last few days he has conversed freely on public affairs, expressing the hope that all would yet be well.

Mr. Stevens has left a record and example which may be imitated by other statesmen with advantage to the country. History will be his best eulogist and it will concede that his earnest purposes and practical ideas have largely contributed to the preservation of the liberties and unity of our people.

The people of the United States may well say Good and faithful servant, thy work has been well and timely done.—*Radical.*

Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, gives notice that the Institution is nearly full of inmates, and requests those having patients to bring, to write him first, as they will thereby save the expense of coming to and returning from Raleigh.—*Standard,*

The sumac trade is said to be quite profitable in Virginia. The leaves are used for the purpose of tanning and sells very rapidly for one and a half cents per pound: There is an abundance of sumac all over our State and children might be profitably employed gathering it.—*Standard.*

Georgia Senators.

Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller have been elected to the United States Senate from Georgia. The former is a man of National reputation. The latter is personally known to us, and though not known by the public at large, he is a man of ability. He is a rebel, and a minister of the Southern Methodist Church. Hill was a member of Congress from Georgia for many years, before and at the time the rebellion was inaugurated, When Georgia seceded he refused to secede, and, throughout the conflict he was a consistent Unionist. As such the President made him Collector of the Port of Savannah. These gentlemen defeated the regular candidates of the Republican party, Ex-gov. Josheph E. Brown and Foster Blodgett. The Radicals, on joint ballot, have about six majority in the Georgia Legislature. By some sort of legerdemaint the Copperheads beat the regular candidates of our party. We do not know whether it was because of personal hostility to Brown and Blodgett on the part of some Radicals of the Legislature, or whether it was money which secured this result. The copperheads are loudly boasting that this is a great victory for them.

☞ Miller can't take his seat. He can't take the test oath, Joshua Hill has said *since*, as before his election to the Senate, that he will stump Georgia for Grant and Colfax.

If the Democrats gather comfort from having *such* a Senator, they are easily satisfied. At the same time, we greatly regret the defeat of Gov. Brown. Grant will give him a good place.—*Knoxville Whig.*

VERY STRANGE.—That the Klu Klux brevets who are so much distressed about the public debt and the taxes, never had anything to say about the Confederate debt and the tithe laws and impressments of the "Lost Cause." Has any body thought of "sour grapes" in this connection.—*Standard.*

The Elmyra *Gazette*, the only Democrat daily published in Chemung county, New York, has also declared for Grant and Colfax. And still there is room.—*Standard.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

"It is Inevitable that the Conservatives must Split into Two Parties."

How important it is to the people, when their country is in imminent danger, to have among them, men who are not only above suspicion, but whose giant minds can look into futurity.

The heading is the language of the Hon. R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, taken from a letter published in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 11th August, 1868, which letter should be read by *every* man, woman and child, here and elsewhere, if they can read; and if they cannot, then get some one to read it for them.

Why has Judge Pearson used such language "that the Conservatives must split into *two* parties, because the *Conservative party* as now composed, consists of "*Peace* Conservatives and *War* Conservatives, or to avoid inconsistency, the *nullifiers.*"

What is a *Peace* Conservative or *who are the peace* Conservatives of the present day, and from whence did they spring? They are the men who are opposed to strife and bloodshed; who are opposed to Revolution and Rebellion for opinion sake; who are in favor of the salvation of their country; the free Republic of the United States of America, over and above every thing else; they sprang from the heroes of the Revolution, who stamped indellibly upon their offsprings, *Liberty and Union forever!*

Who are "the *war* conservatives, or to avoid inconsistency, the *nullifiers*?"—They are the men who are *opposing* the *laws* of the land; who are *now* threatening strife and bloodshed; who are in favor of Revolutions and Rebellions, for *opinions* sake, as when *they* say the election of Grant is a declaration of war; who are opposed to the perpetuation of the free Republic of the United States, and who, in a word, declare the laws of the land passed to restore peace and quiet to the country *null and void*; and in favor of re-establishing the *slave* constitutions that existed *prior* to the Rebellion, To go no further back, and to say the least that might be said, they certainly sprang from the *nullifiers* of 1832–3, from which time to the present, they can easily be traced, being within the memory of man. Nullification and secession are synonomous terms. He that advocates the one, must advocate the other; the effect is the same; are attempts to overthrow the Government. Who brought on the late Rebellion? The same who avowed the doctrine of *nullification* and *secession*; who then was the cause of all our losses and distresses; the *nullifiers and secessionists?*

Now, Mr. Editor: I shall "put a question which I call upon the *Peace* Conservatives to answer:" How can they act with "the *War* Conservatives, or *nullifiers?*" if the difference between them is as Judge Pearson says, "vital;" and who can deny it—one is for "*Peace*," the other is for "*War?*" Come out, gentlemen, from among them; leave the company that coyed you into the snare; you old *Clay* Whigs—you old Jackson Democrats; can you any longer remain with the armed *destroyers* of your country?—Don't be ashamed to unite with the honest and avowed advocates of peace and good order.

Where is the Hon. J. T. Leach?—Come out Dr.; take the stand you took during the rebellion. My country, *all* my country, and my country all!

Where is the Hon. Sam'l Philips? one of the *pure old Clay National Whigs* of by-gone days! Come out Mr. Philips—Judge Pearson has broken the ice; the *Fire* is *drawn*; no damage done; unite with the friends of Grant; let your clarion voice be heard, and your influence felt over the State; let us know you are as of old—for the *Salvation* of your country!

Where is Dr. Ramsey of Rowan? another old Clay Whig—a man of *ability*, and never in favor of the *destruction* of his country. Come out Dr.; join your neighbor of Richmond Hill; help him give peace and quiet to the land, and if he should be *immortalized*, as he is likely to be, leave it for your *children*, that you followed in his ranks.

In a word, come out, all you *national* men—you *Clay* Whigs—you *Jackson* Democrats—all, all, who love their country. Separate yourselves from the Calhoun nullifiers, the Mushroom, VanBuren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan Democracy; let the nullifiers and Mushroom Democracy join a squad to themselves, and like "things of old" they will soon pass—yes, pass away, away, and our country will no more, forever, be troubled with a canker in its *vital* part. Then, oh, our country, how safe from internal troubles—all, yes all for the nation, and nothing less than the nation.

Come, gentlemen, come out—one and all! Save your country; restore peace and quiet; hand down to your children that which your ancestors handed to you—a free and united country—a country without spot or blemish—a country loved and to be loved. Make it a dread to disorganizers, nullifiers, secessionists and tyrants, and a wall of Fire to Kings and Potentates.

AN OLD CLAY WHIG.

To the Conservative Party.

I am alarmed at the condition of the country, and fear we are drifting into another civil war. In my opinion the "war clouds" are as dark now as in the winter of 1860-61. We were then promised "peaceable secession;" we are now to have "peaceable nullification." Under these circumstances, I feel it to be a duty to make known the reasoning by which I have arrived at the conclusion that every man who has an interest at stake, and who wishes to have peace and avoid bloodshed, should vote for Grant and Colfax.

Being a member of the Conservative Party, and having been elected chief justice of the Supreme Court on the nomination of *both* parties, by a unanimous vote of the people, it is fair to presume that I have their confidence, and that what I say will be considered calmly, as the advice of a friend who has no motive save the public good! I trust to be held justified, by the emergency, for expressing my opinion, and to be allowed to do so, without being drawn into the vortex of politics: with my views, silence would be criminal. God Almighty! forbid a war of races!

Violent politicians avow their purpose to agitate, turn things upside down, *nullify*, and bring on another war, rather than submit to let the negroes vote and hold office. But it is not the part of wisdom and patriotism to accept "the situation," and try to make the most of a bad bargain, rather than make bad worse? I cannot, as others seem to be able to do, exclude from my mind the fact that the South attempted a revolution and was *subjugated*, and our condition is one of the bitter fruits of rebellion! "Let us have peace." This is the point on which my opinion rests.

The New York Convention declares our State government a mere creation of usurpation, and of course not entitled to the allegiance of the people; and it proclaims the reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary and *void*,"—omitting the word *null* lest it might call up unpleasant recollections of the days of *nullification*, when the strong will of Jackson prevented war.

If the reconstruction acts are void, so are the reconstruction measures of President Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves.—This leads to war. But it is said, "slavery and secession" are dead issues. Why, or how? Admit, however, that the only object is to deprive the freedmen of political rights. How can that be effected? Some say "it is to be done by the ballot and not by the bayonet." How? That's the question. The freedmen are now in possession of the right to vote; of course, if they vote, the Constitution cannot be *amended*, so the only mode is to carry out *practically*, the doctrine that the reconstruction acts *are void*, and our Constitution is of *no effect*. This is *nullification*, and disguise it as they may, it must result in war. History furnishes no instances of four millions of people, backed as they are, in our State, by a clear majority of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political rights which they have enjoyed for years. It cannot be done without a civil war. It is against the order of nature.

My countrymen! it is time to pause, and refuse longer to follow the lead of violent politicians. We should discard prejudice and passion, and act on our own judgment, as to what should be done under the circumstances by which we find ourselves surrounded.

The most violent members of any party, provided they can get members enough at the start to make a respectable showing, always carry their point, for reason is put aside, vituperation and abuse are hurled at all who hesitate, "he is not a friend of the South, he is a traitor to his race and color, &c., &c." The women and children, (creatures of feeling,) join in the clamor, and so it goes. You and I were opposed to secession, the bulk of the people opposed it, yet we were hurried into it. After the ordinance, like true men, we adhered to our State, and rendered faithful allegiance to the Confederacy up to the surrender. What did we gain by it? I should rather ask, who can estimate what we lost by it?

I will specify instances where bad was made worse by violent politicians.

1st. We labored under a supposed inconvenience in not being allowed to carry slaves into the Territories, and owing to the prejudices against slavery, a fugitive slave could not be reclaimed under the act of Congress, without more cost than his value. To remedy this the South seceded. We lost *all* our slaves!

2d. At the Fortress Monroe conference it was in our power to be restored to all the rights of a State, provided we would submit to *gradual* emancipation; that is, every negro, born after a day to be fixed, should be free at the age of 21. But the cry was, "independence or nothing," "fight it out" when it was known we could not open the spring campaign, without a re-inforcement of 200,000 negro soldiers; which was impossible, or if possible, fatal to our cause. The result was—a surrender without terms, followed by *instant* emancipation; with four millions of freedmen in our midst! So bad was again made worse.

3rd. What was to be done with the freedmen? The idea of four millions of people, *not slaves*, existing in our midst without some political right, was out of the question. Such a condition of things never has, within the memory of man, and never will exist. It is against the eternal laws of nature! At that time we had it in our power to put all things right, by submitting to *qualified* negro suffrage. That is, let every freedman who could read and write, or owned, say $100 worth of property, have the right to vote. Not much harm would have come of this, for the negro vote would have been scattered and neutralized. But no!! "This is a white man's government." Prejudice excluded reason. How did it result? The State is reduced to a military district, with a provisional government, subject to the order of the "General Commanding." The freedmen are entitled to *full suffrage*, and the right to hold office. These terms imposed by the general government have been submitted to, and acted upon. A clear majority of 20,000 votes has fixed the matter. So bad was again made worse.

Let me ask, why did Gen. Lee surrender? Because he could not help it!! for the same reason, we must submit to the *political*, not the *social* (for that is a thing under our own control) equality of the freedmen. This is "the situation"—the question is, shall we go on, and again make bad worse, or shall we try to make the best of it?

What is the reason that the negro vote instead of being scattered, is concentrated with the full force of a solid column? It is carried by the violent opposition made to the will of the general government in regard to reconstruction.

The freedmen have an undefined impression that there is still a wish to reduce them to slavery. They certainly have a well-founded belief, that there is a determination to deprive them of political equality.

This makes them "pull together;" remove the pressure and their vote will be neutralized, and unless I mistake the power and effect of the superiority of the white man, aided as he is by education, and the possession of the wealth of the country, in a few years they will vote as before 1865. In the borough of Newbern, Gaston; Hillsboro', Nash; Halifax, Daniel; Saulisbury, McKay; Edenton, Johnston; Wilmington and Meares, it was then a subject of remark, "The free niggers always vote for the most respectable men." How is this pressure to be removed? By giving them assurance that we "acquiesce," and are content to allow them political equality. How is that assurance to be given? By electing Grant and Colfax—Then we shall have peace, and the country will have repose, which it so much needs. But elect the candidates of the other party. This certifies the freedmen, that we are not content to let things stand as they are—it is an open declaration of war, and they will stand firm in solid column against us, supported by what has been called by derision, "The mean white men," but supported by enough to give them a majority of 20,000 votes. What is to be the result? Agitation of course, but there is reason to fear worse may come of it; has it ever been known that four millions of people, after enjoying political rights for years, could be reduced to vassalage without a civil war? and *such* a civil war! The mind revolts as its contemplation. The war we have just passed through is as nothing compared to it. Some suggest, "how can our condition be made worse? We have a Legislature composed of men who pay no taxes, but have unlimited power to tax us. We have incompetent judges, clerks, &c. Our ancient mode of judicial proceedings is "torn up by the roots," and many who are strangers to it are put in high places." So much of this as is true, is to be regretted. We must accept the situation and make the most of it. Divine inspiration teaches us "it is hard to kick against the pricks." Are we not, my friends, in some measure to blame for this condition of things? Had we at an earlier day came out openly for reconstruction, according to the will of the general government, is it not fair to presume that the Conservative element would have entered more largely into the composition of the Convention and Legislature, and of the high places of trust and confidence?

My conclusion is, we must concede to the freedmen political equality; if we can only satisfy them we do so in good faith by voting for Grant and Colfax. Then there will be an end of strife. The contemplation of war and bloodshed will be put far from us. The freedmen will become satisfied that it is for their good interest to allow us to have the guidance of public affairs, and the innate power and vigor of the white man will convince the world that we are able to carry a weight of four millions imposed on us by the unaccountable decrees of Providence, and still work out our destiny, as the grandest republic that has ever been known among the nations.

It is said by some, "The political equality of the freedman is a fixed fact," but it is necessary to agitate and bluster about nullification and war, in order to restore the Constitution and States' rights, and to turn the Radicals out of office."

In regard to restoring the Constitution and State rights, no one pretends that the reconstruction measures of the President, or of the general government (for an act passed over the veto, is an act of the government) are in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. It is also clear that they are not unconstitutional, but *extra* constitutional: that is, acts done to meet an emergency, not foreseen by the framers of that instrument. Such is the decision of our Supreme Court, by the concurring opinion of the three Judges, Battle, Reade and Pearson, in two cases—Ex parte Hughes, Cook vs. Cook, Phillip's reports. So the suggestion of restoring the constitution is a pretext, and the notion that as the State has never been, out of the Union, she, *instantly* after the surrender, was entitled to all the rights of a State, as if nothing had happened, is a fallacy. Your son rebels, he is still your son, but is he entitled to the rights and privileges of a child, until he atones, and is reconciled to his parents? So restoring State rights is out of the question.

In regard to turning the radicals out of power, it is strange, that men can be so carried away by party prejudice, as to be willing to put the lives and fortunes of the people on a venture, in order to obtain an object so insignificant, compared with the fearful consequences by which it may be attended, We agitated and blustered about secession and war, when not one in ten expected it would come to that. Shall we now agitate and bluster about nullification and war, and be surprised at a similar result?—Should we not take a lesson from experience? Such agitation and bluster for a party purpose is not only deceitful, but it seems to me, *wicked*, as it may lead to such awful consequences.

It is inevitable, that the Conservatives must split into two parties. The *peace* Conservatives and the *war* Conservatives, or to avoid inconsistency, the *nullifiers*. The difference is so vital, that they cannot act together as one party. The nullifiers act with the Democrats. There can be no reason why the Conservatives, without identifying themselves with the Republicans, but keeping up their organization as a party, and leaving the nullifiers to go to themselves, may not act with the Republican party, and vote for Grant, as the man for the occasion, who, like Jackson, will put a stop to nullification, in the new shape in which it now raises its hydrahead.

When the storm is over, the Conservative party, representing as it does, the property and intelligence of the State, will take the guidance of affairs, and all will be well.

R. M. PEARSON.

Richmond Hill, N. C.,
July 20, 1868.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. JONES,

Though North Carolina, but a short time since, was arrayed in arms against the Union, through the instrumentality of a kind Providence and the Congress of the United States, she, at this good hour, stands redeemed, regenerated. [Cheers.] Over one hundred thousand men in North Carolina, in defiance of the influence, threats, and intimidations of the traitorous, unrepentant instigators and propagators of the rebellion, have spoken at the ballot-box in tones not to be misunderstood. (Prolonged cheers.) True it is that treason dies hard; but die it must. There is not a Union man proper in the State but echoes and re-echoes the sentiment that loyal men alone should control the public affairs of the country, and as one by one the Union-hating leaders of the rebellion are shaken off into the waters of infamy and oblivion their grows and howls reverberate throughout the land. Since the veil of falsehood and deception has been removed, the scales are falling from the eyes of the honest laboring masses of the people and *they* say let them groan, let them howl.

Notwithstanding the people were left without a leader, thousands of them in that portion of North Carolina bordering on East Tennessee never bowed the knee to Baal, and thousands of others only when they were compelled. Situated nearly at the center or the so called Confederacy, these faithful among the faithless were subjected to a yoke of tyranny, usurpation, and torture unequaled in the history of the civilized world. The number of those whose bones are now bleaching in the wilds of the Alleghany mountains amounts to legions. Every friend to these martyrs to the Union and liberty, as well as the fire-tried thousand who were more fortunate in getting safely through the lines, and served in, and were honerably discharged from, the army of the United States, are Grant and Colfax men. On the other hand, the murderers and persecutors of these patriots will support Seymour and Blair. Every man whose delight it was to hunt down, shoot, and hang Union men, hang and hickory-whip the daughters, wives, and gray-headed mothers of these, in order to export from them the whereabouts of their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers will support the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

Let us, by way of illustration, place ourselves on Mitchel's Peak, at the summit of Black Mountain, [the most elevated point of land east of the Rocky Mountains,] and take a telescopic view east, west, north, and south, and at every point of the compass may be seen the unrepentant leaders in the rebellion, instigated by the rebels who figured in the late New York Convention, marshaling the Union-hating hordes of the South, with the view of accomplishing with the ballot that which they failed to accomplish with the bullet, [Voices, "that's so."]

The active spirits in the late New York Convention from the South were those who led off in secession and rebellion. The delegate from my own District, Thos. L. Clingman, schooled the people in that section in the dogma of secession, was expelled from the Senate of the United States for disloyalty, and served in the Confederate army as a General. Colonel Cooke, who fled from East Tennessee on the approach of General Burnside into that section, was selected as his alternate. The motto of the ruling spirits of that Convention is rule or ruin. Verily, "they are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

What is the platform of this so-called Democratic party? It is revolution! It boldly declares that the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional and void. The Blair letter defiantly declares war as the means of undoing all the work of reconstruction. This letter breathes fire, devastation, and slaughter in almost every line; it does not squint at violence; it is a bold and defiant declaration of war against the general Government, and for the spirit it breathes its author was nominated, by acclamation, by the Democratic Convention for the next highest office in the gift of the American people. It was the leading, unrepentant, defiant rebels of the South that demanded declaration of principles set forth in the Blair letter, and the nomination of its author sent up a rebel shout unequaled except at the disaster of Manassas, and the enthusiasm of traitors was never more excited except when Major Anderson, from starvation, was forced to surrender Fort Sumpter. Are we again to witness, at the instigation, of the Democratic leaders, other fields of fratricidal blood, other scenes of rapine and carnage? The whole world of civilized mankind are for peace and progress, except the Democratic party, so-called. (Cheers.)

While the leading rebels of the South were in New York, on the 4th of July, plotting war, the Republicans of North Carolina on the same day were pledging themselves to the support of the laws, and devising means for future peace and happiness. The Republican party is the party of peace and happiness. The Democracy, so-called, is the party of anarchy and blood. There is but one issue before the American people. The issue is, PEACE or WAR. It is Grant and Colfax and the reign of law and order, or Seymour and Blair and a reign of revolution, anarchy and ruin. Let the people choose between the parties. The issue is fairly and squarely before them, and it must be met. There is no way to avoid the issue there can be no compromise. What, then is the plain duty of every American citizen who is a friend to law and order, to truth and justice, to liberty and equal rights under the law? If a man has one spark of loyalty in his soul, regardless of what he may have been under other circumstances, he cannot now consistantly refuse to lend his support to men whose loyalty, integrity, patriotism, and purity stand untarnished and unquestionable. The time has arrived when motives prompted by passion and prejudice should be laid aside; but to these alone the enemies of the Republic make their hideous appeals, under the false name of Democracy *Will the honest yeomanry the hard-fisted laboring men of this country follow the lead of those who sought, through blood and carnage, the overthrow of the Government, and who would sacrifice it now, with the liberties of the people, upon the altar of ambition?* He that would throw one straw in the road of peace, progress, prosperity, and the stability of this Government, is an enemy to the country.

To imagine that those who led and forced the unintelligent, unsuspecting masses of the people of the South into the rebellion, and have never repented for it, are now friends to the Union, is a mistake.

To suppose that those who willingly hunted down the panting Unionists of the South with blood-hounds, hand-cuffed, chained, hung, and shot, and incarcerated them in Confederate bastiles, and held them as prey to vermin starvation, and premature deaths by slow degrees, and have never repented of these things, are now friends of the Union, is to suppose a most egregious error.

To suppose that those who hate and deride Union men, traduce and ostracise socially their wives and daughters, solely on account of their devotion to the Union and honest convictions of right, are friends to this Republic, is only equal to supposing that a wolf is a lamb.

To suppose that those who yell so loudly for a white man's government would be so very particular if they could obtain the vote of the black man, is another mistake, for I, as a Southern man, can testify to the contrary. It was the boast of many of the very men who now make such a hue and cry about a white man's government that they could and would control the negro vote of the South. But no sooner than the test was made, and it was found that even the poor colored man had no confidence in them and had sense enough to vote for the maintenance of his own freedom, the dog was dead and the tail cold. But notwithstanding this, every means, fair and foul, will be resorted to in order to induce the freedmen to vote with them in the approaching contest. They will not scruple at the attempt to turn every renter, white and colored, out of house and home who will have the courage and independance to vote against them. This is plain language, but it is, nevertheless, true, as regards the more vindictive and unrepentant rebels. What they have done in one instance they will not hesitate to attempt in another. Should they, by such means, succeed in their nefarious purposes, may God help the Unionists of the South in sections where they are not strong enough to help themselves; for, notwithstanding the piteous lamentations that are being constantly heralded forth by that leaders of such into the ears of the people North of their down-trodden condition, a more unrepenting, unfeeling, vindictive, and defiant set of rebels never existed. [Voices, "that's so, that's so."]

On the other hand, the Unionist of the South seek not vengance; they seek not revenge for injuries received in the past, nor a return of persecution for persecution.—What they ask and desire is that those who sought the life of the nation shall not be trusted with the power to make the second attempt at its destruction. What the masses desire is peace, but the rebel manipulators of the New York Convention have, as it were, again placed them out on a lake of ice, and it is cracking under their feet, and unless the people arouse themselves to the importance of the occasion, a lava-stream of blood will again sweep over the land.—Again the tocsin of war has been sounded by the leaders of the Democratic party, and the only assurance of averting the storm is to be prepared to vote, at all hazzards, for men of whose patriotism there can be no doubt.

The election of Seymour and Blair would be the worst misfortune that could befall the South, and every man who casts his vote for them will be giving aid and comfort to the worst enemies of this Republic, whether so intended or not. Every movement made by the leaders of the Democracy is a stride in their foot-prints of 1860-'61.—Every unrepentant rebel South of Mason and Dixon's line, who votes at all will vote the Seymour and Blair ticket, and every man who votes with them will be standing cheek by jowl with those who would seize the first opportune moment to overthrow this Republic, together with the peace, and happiness, and liberties of the people. May He who rules the destinies of nations help the people to avert such a dire calamnity.—To this end I can but pledge the best efforts of the National Union Republicans of the old North State, who have so recently, in despite of the most gigantic efforts of the opposition, moored the old ship of State safely into the harbor of the Union, there to remain, I trust, so long as the sun, moon, and stars continue to illuminate the American continent. [Prolonged applause.]

"Rob Brown, did you say that my father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog?" "No! I never said any such thing. I never said that your father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog. All I said was that Billy's little yellow dog had more sense than your father, that's all I ever said." "Well, its well you did not say the other, I tell you."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WESTERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body will meet with the Church at Mount Vernon in this County, on Thursday before the 4th Sabbath in September.

THE GREEN RIVER ASSOCIATION.—This Association will convene on Friday before the 1st Lord's day in October, with the Church at Shiloh, in this County.

SHEET MUSIC.—A nice lot just received and for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way!"

SECURE A HOME IN THE GOLDEN STATE!!

The Immigrant Homestead Association

OF CALIFORNIA.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE, NOVEMBER 30th, 1867
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING

HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS.

AND PROMOTING IMMIGRATION.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - - - - - $1.000.000.

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 EACH, PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money

No Person Allowed to hold more than Five Shares.

A CIRCULAR containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Shareholders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of a stamp to cover return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to imigrate will be cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamp for postage.

All letters should be addressed

SECRETARY IMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION,
Post Office Box No, 86., San Francisco, California.

82,-2m

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS.

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

BEG leave to say to their friends and the public generally that they have just received

From Baltimore,

a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

such as Mens' wear, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., &c.

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact everything usually found in a

RETAIL STORE.

Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you our GOODS and tell you our prices which we are confident will give satisfaction.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

je 2.-tf. 18

R. M. ROBINSON,

FASHIONABLE

TAILOR.

(*EAVES' BUILDING—UP STAIRS.*)

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned to Rutherfordton, and is prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business

n all its various branches, in the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE

style.

Thankful for past favors he would ask for a continuance of the same.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

F. D. WOOD,

Silversmith and Jeweller,

Silversmith and Jeweller,

Beehtler's Old Stand,

Rutherfordton, N. C.

IS PREPARED TO DO ANY KIND OF work in his line on the shortest notice. Repairing Watches, Clocks, &c.

☞ *Terms—strictly cash.*

je 2—tf. 18

DR. B. H. PADGETT,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS Profession in all its branches, and upon the latest improved plans.

TERMS, *strictly cash.*

je 2—tf. 18

DR. J. W. HARRIS,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton.

je 2-tf. 18

H. B. WILSON,

U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Rutherfordton, N. C.

WILL attend at the office of R. W. Logan, Esqr, in Rutherfordton Mondays of each week for the transaction of all business appertaining to United States Commissioner.

no. 78.-tf.

DRIED FRUIT.

GATHER AND SAVE MONEY BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!!

For the porpose of informing every one engaged in this business, as to the best method of preparing their fruit for market, to make it most saleable and to bring the highest prices these suggestions are made:

Peaches should be gathered before they are entirely ripe, because if ripe they will dry a dark color and will not bring so high a price.—The great object is to have the fruit when dried of a bright color. Pealed peaches should cut in ten or fifteen pieces. Unpealed peaches should only be halfed and dried a bright color. If any are quartered keep them separate, for they will not bring so high a price if they are mixed.

Apples should be pealed, cored and cut into very small thin slices, and dried bright.

We will buy all the fruit offered for sale, and will give the highest price.

J. A. MILLER & CO.

82-tf

Now Ready.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

An Unanswered and Unanswerable Exposition of the Nature and Theory of our Government.

—:o:—

The Federal Government.

Its true Nature and Character; being a review of

Judge Tory's Commentaries,

ON THE CONSTITUTION OF

The United States.

By Judge Abel P. Upshur.

A Law student under the instruction of William Wirt, author of the life of Patrick Henry, Juudge of the Central Court of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy in 1841-2, and Secretary of State on the retirement of Daniel Webster.

With an Introduction and copious critical and explanatory notes,

By C. Chauncey Burr.

One Vol. 12mo, Cloth, Price $1 50.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.—Address

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
162 Nassau St., New York.

☞ Papers publishing the above advertisement twice and sending marked paper will be entitled to a copy of the work.

J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON,

Watchmakers and Jewellers,

150 Bowery, New York.

Agents for the AMERICAN WATCH CO., and first class SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES. Diamonds bought and sold. Silver Ware in great variety. Plated ware of our own manufacture. Fine Jewelry of every description. Articles sent to all parts of the country free of expense,

The Best Silver Watch in the Country for $30.

SILVER AMERICAN WATCHES,
$40, $45, $50, $60, $85.
LADIES' GOLD SWISS WATCHES,
$55, $70, $90, $100, $140.
GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, $85 to $200.

2s-1y. [A.A.A.] 21

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

WITKOWSKY & RINTELS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods, Refunding thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.

WITKOWSKY & RINTELS.

Between the two Drug Stores.

Ap 14-tf.

SELLING OFF

AT COST.

BARGAINS

BY

J. BUXBAUM & CO.

Two Doors from Court House.

Charlotte, N. C.

IN order to make a change in our business, we are determined to sell our whole stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING

BOOTS, SHOES HATS & CAPS.

YANKEE NOTIONS!!

GROCERIES,

AND OTHER ARTICLES

Too Numerous to Mention,

AT AND

BELOW COST.

All those wishing to buy Goods will find that they can buy them CHEAP, as we want to close the stock out by the 1st of August,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find this a rare opportunity to get GOODS CHEAP and they will please take notice and govern themselves according.

jy 14—6m. 24

THE CHILDREN'S

HOUR.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Two volumes a year beginning in January and June

TERMS: $1 25 a year, in advance. 5 copies for $5. 10 copies and one extra to getter-up of club, $10. Home Magazine and Children's Hour $2 50 a year. Godey's Lady's Book and Children's Hour, $3 50 a year.

Specimen Number 10 *cents.* Address

T. S. ARTHUR & SON,
809 and 811 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

NEW YORK CITY.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868

PRICE REDUCED.

FROM every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of *all* men, but of *White* men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large nor so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Literature, &c., &c.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentuous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 to clubs of fifty or more for *One Dollar per Annum.* That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send *to one address* fifty copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

To mail subscribers, our prices will be, $2 for one copy, one year, 52 issues.

For $9, received at one time, five copies will be sent to *Names of Subscribers.*

For $15, received at one time, ten copies will be sent to names of Subscribers.

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $27, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office.

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $55, dollars received at one time, fifty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post office.

And one to getter up of club.

For $25, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent to one address.

And one to getter up of club.

For $50, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent to one address.

And one to getter up of club.

For $100, received at one time, one hundred copies will be sent to one address.

And one copy Semi-Weekly Tribune to getter up of club.]

These terms are invariable and cannot be deviated from.

No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our Currency was at par with gold, no such paper *but* THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and The Tribune cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of the Weekly Tribune during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before the election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived, in order to vote right in the coming contest.—See to it that they are supplied with the Weekly Tribune. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to co-operate with us please send us your orders as promptly as may be.

Address

THE TRIBUNE,
No 154 Nassau St., New York.

81-tf.

THE NEW YORK CITIZEN.

HEAVY PREMIUMS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW York Citizen have determined to make it the popular exponent of American Literature, Art, and Society, and with the view of promoting this object they have decided to offer the following terms for subscription lists. They will pay on May 1st, 1868, to any person sending them the largest number of new subscribers (not less than one hundred) the sum of

$250.

For the next largest number of new subscribers (not less than fifty) sent by any person, they will pay

$150.

For the next largest number of subscribers (not less than forty) sent by any person, they will pay

$100.

For the next largest number of new subscribers (not less than thirty) sent) they will pay

$75.

And for the next largest number of new subscribers, (not less than ten) sent they will pay

$25.

To any person sending any number of new subscribers, and who does not receive either of the above rewards, we will pay TWENTY PER CENT of the amount sent.

Money forwarded for the subscription must be sent at the risk of the parties, unless sent by Post Office order.

THE NEW YORK CITIZEN

is a first class Family Paper, handsomely printed on fine white paper, and filled with choice and entertaining Literature by the best authors, including the sketches of the universally popular

"MILES O'REILLY,"

Author of the well known Poem

"BLACK LOYALTY."

The Citizen is now publishing the Secret History of Confederate Diplomacy Abroad.

BY EDWIN DE LEON,

Late Confederate Agent of Confederate Department of State in Europe.

Published every Saturday morning, at the office, No. 32 Beekman Street, New York, and sold by newsdealers everywhere.

Subscription $4,50 per annum.

We will exchange one year with newspapers publishing this notice three times, and sending us marked copies of the paper containing it.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Editor-in-Chief
R. B. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN R. WALKER, } Associate Eds.
WM. L. ALDEN,

All communications must be addressed to THE NEW YORK CITIZEN COMPANY, No. 32 Beekman Street, New York.

82-3t.

THE GREAT

MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

481—Broadway—481.

CHARLES M. TREMAINE,

Successor to Horace Waters in the Musical Department,

Publisher and Dealer in

Sheet Music and Music Books.

One of the largest stocks of Music Merchandise in the United States: the best Italian and German Strings, Musical Instruments, &c., wholesale and retail. New Music issued daily. Teachers, Seminaries, Schools, and the Trade liberally dealt with, and all orders promptly attended to.

The following are some of the latest issues:

Champagne Charlie, Song and Galop, each, 30c.
Day by Day, Song, William R. Demster, 40c.
Soldier's Prayer, Bass Song, by Dunbar, 35c.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Murmurs Eolien, Willie Pape, 30c
Lightning Polka, A. H. Pease, 50c
Also New Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c., from the new comic opera, "La Belle Helene."

2s-3m. [A.A.A.] 21

THE RICHMOND

Eclectic Magazine.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL of Foreign Literature. Edited by Rev. M. D. HOGE, D., and Rev. WM. BROWN, D. D.

☞ TERMS: $4 in advance. Address Editors—Box 452

☞ News dealers address

WHITE & HOWARD,
Richmond, Va.

je 2-tf 18

POETS CORNER,

Reflections of a Used up Lover.

Oh! Molly, I'm worsted,
I feel it all over;
I'm done up and bursted,
A broken down lover.

The joys of my bosom
Have cut stick and vanished,
I knew I should lose 'em,
When my true love you banished

The world has gone dreary.
In its sack cloth of sorrow;
Of life I am weary,
And I wish that the morrow
Would dawn on my grave in the peace giving valley,
Where I'd care not for you, nor for Sukey nor Sallie.

I know it is a sin too,
But I'm bent on the notion;
I'll throw myself into
The deep briny ocean
Where mud-eels and catfish
On my body shall riot,
And flounders and flat fish
Select me for diet.
But my spirit shall wander through the gay coral bowers,
And frisk with a mermaid—it shall by the powers.

FOR YOU.

A thought! a thought! for the rosy morn,
That comes thro' the gates of dew!
But I'll keep a kinder, happier thought
For twilight and for you.

A word! a word! for the humming bird,
A-tilt on the jessamine new!
With my lip let slip, but my heart will keep
Its softest words for you.

A song! a song! for the mocking bird
In answer to his so true!
But you know right well I will always keep
My sweetest song for you.

A kiss! a kiss! for the sweet red rose,
And one for the violet blue!
But standing here at the garden gate,
I'll keep back one for you.

A sigh! a sigh! for my pale white rose,
Tha the chilling night wind slew!
But I answer you when the lillies say,
I'm sighing most for you!

SELECTED STORY.

MRS. MONTCALM'S PRIDE.

Henry Melton, a successful lawyer sat in his office one morning when a hesitating knock was heard at the door, "Come in!" he said.

Straightway there entered a boy of fourteen, bright and intelligent in appearance, but very shabbily dressed, and with a very hungry look in his face, as if he was poorly fed.

"What can I do for you, my, lad," he asked.

"Do you need a boy?"

"No I have no use for one,"

The boys face changed. A discouraged look came over it, and he turned to leave the office. The lawyer caught the look, and being a kind hearted man, he inquired farther. "What is your name?"

"Thomas Eldrige."

"You are poor?"

"Very poor sir. I have no home and no money."

"I am truly sorry for you. How have you lived hitherto?"

"My mother has just died, sir." [The poor boy's eyes filled with tears, but he manfully strove to overcome his grief.] "All our furniture went to satisfy the landlord, and I have no hope except in getting some employment."

"Have you a good education?"

"I have always been to school, sir."

"Come here and write your name."

The boy did so. He had a bold, handsome hand-writing, which impressed the lawyer favorably.

"Have you any relations in the city.—Thomas?" he asked.

,'Yes sir, an aunt."

"Where does she live!"

At No.—Mount Vernon steet."

"Indeed' What is her name?"

"Mrs. Geoffry Montcalm."

The lawyer started in surprise, There was reason for it. Mrs. Montcalm was wealthy, and moved in the highest circles. How did it happen that her nephew was in distress.

"I don't understand it," said the lawyer, perplexed. "Mrs. Montcalm is wealthy—why do you not apply to her?"

"My mother did not marry to please her. She was deeply offended, and would never even recognize my mother."

"Who was your father, then?"

"He was my grandfather's clerk. After my mother's marriage they lived comfortable for a time, but my father died of fever a year since, and we have got along as well as we could ever since."

"My lad," said the lawyer, "you may stop in my office for a couple of hours, while I am absent. When I return we will speak again of your affairs."

Mr. Melton took his hat, and went to a handsome house on Mount Vernon street.

"Is Mrs. Montcalm in?" he inquired of a servant.

"Yes sir,"

"Carry up my card, and say that I desire an interview."

Mr. Melton was shown up stairs into a small reception room. It was handsomely furnished. Mrs. Montcalm rose from her seat beside a table covered with books, and looked with surprise at the visitor. She was a fair, but haughty looking woman of about forty.

"Mr. Melton, I suppose," she said.

"Yes, madam."

"I am," familiar with your name as a successful lawyer."

"And I with yours as a leader of society. Everything about you," extending his hand, "bespeaks good taste."

"Thank you; but I suppose you hayen't called to pay compliments merely?"

"I have not. I might perhaps, say the contrary. I came to inform you that your sister is dead."

Mrs. Montcalm frowned.

"I acknowledge know relationship of the kind," she said.

"Your sister," continued the lawyer, not heeding her remark, "has left a son."

"I have know interest in your intelligence," said she coldly.

"This boy is destitute, madam—without a home and without money."

"Let him go to the alms house, then."

'You have money in abundance,—Would you allow your nephew to subsist upon charity?"

"I do not acknowledge him as my nephew," said Mrs. Montcalm, impatiently.

"That does not alter the relationship,"

"May I ask if you have fulfilled your errand?"

"Do not be impatient madam, I soon shall. In plain terms, are you disposed to make a provision for your nephew?"

"I am not."

"The more shame to you!"

"Sir! do you mean to insult me!" demanded the lady with flushing eyes.

"Not at all! I am telling the truth that is all. Since you decline to do anything for the poor boy, I will receive him into my office, and do what I can for him. You may some day regret your hardness of heart."

"I trust you have not finished, sir."

"I have. Good morning, madam."

"What a vindictive and cold-hearted woman!" he thought, as he left the house, and wended his way back to the office.

"Well my lad did you tire of waiting?" he asked the boy.

"No sir."

"You think you would like to enter my office, do you!"

"Yes, sir,"

"I do not absolutely need a boy, but I can perhaps make you useful. Can you live on five dollars a week?"

"Five dollars!" The boy's eye's sparkled,

"Very well indeed, sir."

"You shall have it then. After six months it may be more."

So Thomas Eldrige found a place in the lawyer's office. Daily the lawyer, who had only received him out of compassion, had reason to feel pleased with the chance let us rather say Providence—which had sent him such an assistant, Thomas had an excellent education, and more than ordinary abilities. He devoted himself to mastering the details of the business, and the general principles of law, being permitted to make use of his employer's library, and soon outstripped the older students, who were in the office. He had a clear head, and a retentive memory, and Mr. Melton came gradually to depend upon his assistance in a great many matters. Of course he recompensed his services proportionately as they became more valuable, and the young man was enabled to live comfortably and save money besides.

On his twenty-first birth day, Mr. Melton said, "Thomas I am about to announce to you a change in my business."

The young man looked attentive.

"I am about to take a partner."

"Indeed sir."

"You do not ask his name."

"I supposed you would tell me, sir, if you were willing I should know."

"I think it may be necessary you should know. His name is Thomas Eldrige."

"Sir exclaimed the young man in gratified surprise, "is it possible you intend me so great an honor?"

"Yes, Thomas. I have proved your ability, and I know of no young man with whom I would more readily associate myself."

"How can I thank you, sir? You have done all for me, taking me from the streets when I was a friendless boy, and educated me. To you I owe all that I am."

"You have repaid me abundantly. I have come to lean upon you, and could not well do without you."

"I am proud to hear you say it, I wish my poor mother was alive to hear it."

"You have an aunt."

"I do not wish to think of her. She has no claim upon my regard."

Ten years passed. The young man became more and more successful and eminent. Clients flowed in upon the firm, and at thirty, Thomas Eldrige was in possession of an independence which promised, ere many years to become wealth. Among his possessions was a small brick house, which he was prepared to let to a suitable tenant.

One morning a lady entered his office.

"You have a house in H—Street, sir, I believe,"

"Yes, madam."

"For which you wish a tenant."

"You are correctly informed."

"Have you any objection to its being employed as a boarding house.

"Not if it is kept in good order."

"What is your rent?"

"Five hundred dollars,"

"I will take it, sir."

"Can you furnish satisfactory security for paying the rent?"

The visitor hesitated, "I will pledge my furniture,"

"May I ask your name, madam?"

"My name is Montcalm—Mrs. Montcalm."

The young man started.

"Did you formerly live in Mount Vernon Streeet?" he asked.

"I did. My circumstances have changed sadly. I little thought I should ever come to this."

"Do you not know me, Mrs. Montcalm!"

"I never met you before, I believe."

"I am your nephew—Thomas Eldrige."

Mrs. Montcalm uttered an exclamation.

"Time brings changes you see. My mother asked a favor of you, and was haughtily refused. You come to-day to ask a favor of me. I grant it. You shall have the house and without security.—But I cannot call you aunt. I shall make no claim to the relationship which you disowned."

"Thank you," said the aunt, in an embarrassed manner. She could say no more. She accepted the favor, for she felt the bitterness of her humilation.—For years she remained her nephew's tenant; but no conversation ever passed between them except on business. As her nephew grew in reputation she often felt that she would like to have acknowledged him.

CLIPPINGS.

Bad Luck.—I never knew, says a popular writer, an early rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and good industry, seem impregnable to the assaults of all that ill luck ever dreamed of.

Poisoned.—Capt. B. F. Saunders, an ex-officer of Forrest's command, lately moved from Tennessee, to Ashville, this State. Last month the Captin died, and since he died circumstances have transpired leading to the arrest of his wife, and a young man named Miller, on charge of poisoning him.

The Madison (Fla.) Messenger reports three weddings one night last week in that town, In one instance the happy bridegroom was a lad of fourteen years of age, and the blushing bride a widow with five children.

Changes in a Century.—In 1777, a comittee of Congress, who had considered the matter of printing Bibles for this country, reported that neither proper types nor paper could be procured for the purpose in this country. In 1867, the American Bible Society reports that it has printed twenty-two millions of Bibles and Testaments in 49 languages, and that it has 23 power-presos constantly throwing off the word of God.

There is a story of a celebrated French preacher, who, on delivering a sermon on the duty of wives said:

"I see opposite me in this congregation, a woman who has been guilty of disobedience to her husband, and in order to point her out to universal condemnation, I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head was instantly ducked.

"One thing I know and one thing I don't know," said an irate countryman to a miller, when he thought the weight of his meal fell suspiciously short. "What are they?" sharply asked the miller.—"I know," said the countryman "whose hogs get fat: but I don't know whose corn feeds them."

Those we Love.—At all times, in this wintry life the presence of those we love is like a gleam of sunshine through the clouds, lightning up one particular spot amid the shadows, and giving luster and warmth and lovliness to all beneath the ray. The passing gleams still seems brighter than the full sunshine.

Little Kindnesses.—Small act of kindness! how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made light by them. When the heart sad; and despondency sits at the entrance of soul, a trifling kindness drives away despair, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant. Who will refuse a kind act? It costs the giver nothing, but is invaliable to the sod and sorrowing. It raises from misery and degradation, and throws around the soul those hallowed joys that were lost in Paradise.

☞ Whiskey brought two dollars and thirty cents per gallon in Rutherfordton, on Monday last, sold at the instance of the government to pay taxes; having been captured by the collector of Internal Revenue, without any evidence of listing. How long will people knowsingly continue to violate the law made and provided in such cases?—*Rutherford Enterprise.*

Good Rules.—Profane swearing is abominable. Vulgar language is disgusting. Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling mean. Telling lies is contemptable. Slandering is develish. Ignorance is disgraceful, and laziness is shameful. Avoid all the vices and aim at usefullness.—This is the road in which to become respectable. Walk in it. Never be ashamed of honest labor. Pride is a curse—a hateful vice. Never act the hypocrite.—Keep good company. Speak the truth at all times. Never be discouraged, but persevere, and mountains will become molehills.

"One of the lady attaches of Yankee Robinson's circus," says the Quincy *Herald*, "who now appears in 'Undine,' on the gilded throne, is the daughter of a Philadelphia banker, and a graduate of a first-class fashionable boarding-school.—She lately visited Decatur, to see some relatives, and made the acquaintance of a roving, rakish young man with whom she eloped to Clinton, Iowa. She now wears as short dresses, as neat tights, and displays her ankles and accompanying charms as liberally as her more experienced sisters. A company of ladies tried to reform her, but she said she had an invincible hankering for sawdust and spangles."

AGRICULTURAL.

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Mr. Editor:—One thing I much desire it is that old Rutherford should be in advance of every other County in the state, in the way of Agricultural products as well as being foremost in the great political progress that is now agitating the minds of the people.

Sir, there is one thing that the people must understand, that by "the sweat of thy face thou shall eat bread," the sooner they understand this, the better for each one of us. Now, as the time to commence for another crop, to day is the time to prepare for a crop of wheat; can I through your paper prevail upon the good people of Rutherford to make a trial to improve their condition and to make money by the experiment, if they will try I will suggest, that instead of sowing 10,15 or 20 acres of wheat to prepare in the following manner and sow 1, 2 or 5 acres.

Break up your land about the middle of this month, August, break it well and roll it with a heavy Roller or harrow, and put on 10 to 12 loads of manure to the acre and harrow well, then sow the wheat and plow with a bull-tongue plow and harrow well again, for mowing. By putting the manure on the surface they will get 20 or 25 bushels to the acre instead of 10 or 12 as in the old way. An acre of land prepared in this way will require to be sown upon it, 1½ Bushel of good seed or 72 lbs. If this land is intended to be made a meadow of the Timothy can be sown on after the wheat has been put in as above.

If the land is quite level and it is desired there shall not be any hollows or ditches when the land is finished, commence and plow around the entire field and when you have done there will not be but one ditch.

Farmers commence now to improve, make one acre produce as much as 4 or 5 have heretofore and you have accomplished all.

Hal

Employments for November.

Winter is close upon us, and it behooves us to prepare for this cold and dreary season. Everything in the way of fruits, or field and garden crops not already cared for, ought now to be cellared, housed, or buried.

Corn gathering is a leading business now, and ought to be completed before the severely cold weather sets in, or the fingers will suffer with cold while handling frosty ears. We have had our hands all chapped and bleeding from this cause often, and feel like urging others to get the corn in early,

Roots, such as turnips, ruta bagas, &c, keep better in pits covered with straw and dirt, if protected from the water by trenches, than in cellars. They preserve their freshness and natural flavor much better holed up as it is termed, than when housed or cellared.

No better time for storing up fuel for winter use can be found than this. Fill up the woodhouse now, and when the Storm King begins his winter entertainments, you will be prepared to enjoy them much better around a generous blazing fire, than if compelled to economize fuel. or go out in the cold winds and deep snows to recruit the stock.

Look after stock that are on pasture, and feed now liberally as the pastures fail. Don't let stock run down, or they will be hard to winter. Don't fail to get a supply of oil cake to mix with cheaper food during the winter and spring. It will increase the flow of milk in milch cows, cause stall-fed cattle to take on flesh much faster. and promote the health and general condition, it can be got at any linseed oil mill, and does not cost much,

Fattening hogs should have a wider range than is usually assigned them, if they are to be healthy, and a change of diet occasionally. A bran wash and boiled potatoes once a week will be relished by them. It always pays to cook food for hogs; they will fatten more rapidly on one-fourth less corn if it is ground and made into mush with swill, or even boiled soft on the cob. Try it, ye doubting farmers.

Planting out fruit trees in the fall is becoming quit common, and we are disposed to think it the best time. It is certain that the earth gets settled about the tree so thoroughly by spring, that when it awakens from its long sleep it scarcely knows that it has been disturbed at all,

Make out your list of nursery stock yourself; if need be, ask the advice of your friends, but don't leave the matter to the nurseryman, unless, you know his conscientiousness to be larger than his acquisitiveness—a rare thing in this commercial age. Nurserymen are as honest as toher dealers, but you should not lead him into temptation by asking him to tell you how much you should invest.—*Western Farmers' Annual.*

How to Preserve Eggs.—No egg is fresh that will shake; this is because it has lost some of its albumen. No egg has ever been preserved over a month that will not shake, except it be air-proofed which is a term not generally understood, and is a new process. The egg has been coated with every conceivable composition, even in solid stone, and galvanized, yet the watery material escapes. The philosophy of this is that there is air in the egg before it is treated, and this uniting its oxygen and carbon, produces decomposition by carbonic acid gas, the yellow of the egg first breaking, then follows the destruction. Eggs are naturally designed to last as long as the hen requires to get her brood, and the life germ can be preserve a few weeks—seven or eight—but no longer. The egg itself may be kept in a preserved state for two years by greasing with butter, oil, or lard, but from the time it is thus put up to the end of two years, it will daily lose its albumen by transpiration and while its carbonic acid escapes to a certain extent, the egg meat will be reduced two-thirds, and will shake. For culinary purposes they will do very well. But we want a whole egg, not a half one, and we want them fresh. Butter and lard and suet have been used for half a century, still nothing has recommended itself over the liming system in a commercial point of view. The theory always has been, and still is, that to keep an egg fresh the air must be excluded. It is the only philosophical treatment of it that can be made. Externally kept from the air, the latter is powerless to do harm, but the air inside no mortal can prevent, and that alone in time will decompose the egg,—*Scientific American.*

Remedy for Rust in Wheat.—The following, from a distinguished German agriculturist, is taken from a Bremen paper:

For thirty years I have found this method successful in preventing rust in wheat: Some hours, at the longest six or eight, before sowing, prepare a steep of three measures of powdered quicklime and ten measures of cattle urine. Pour two quart of this upon a peck of wheat, and stir with a spade every kernel is covered white with it. By using wheat so prepared, rust of every kind will be avoided, and I have noticed that while in the neighboring fields. a great part of the crop is affected by rust, in mine, lying closely by it, not a single ear so affected could be found.

The same writer says he takes the sheaves and beat off the ripest kernels with a stick and uses the grain thus obtained for seed.

A Fact for Farmers.—It may not be generally known that the seed of the sunflower is the most infallible remedy yet discovered for the speedy cure of founder in horses. The directions. which we glean from a brief article upon the subject in the *Essex Banner* says;

"Immediatly on discovering that your horse is foundered mix about a pint of the whole seed in his food, and it will perfect a cure.

Sunflowers are easily grown alongside of fences and out of the way places where they take up but little room. The seed when fed in small quantities to the horses is very healthy, giving to the hair a peculiar gloss, It is diuretic in this tendency. Fowls like it much and thrive on it.

A ten-acre field of wheat, near Platte city, Mo., recently harvested, yielded 583 bushels. and 22 pounds of wheat.

Receipt.—I send you a recipe for founder, which having used five years, know it to be too valuable to be kept from the public. One tablespoonful of pulverized alum thrown well back in the horse's mouth just as you find out he is foundered, Keep from water during the day. In every case that I have tried it has proved a sure cure.

When cows are sick with milk fever, give them laudanum freely, an ounce or more, according to circumstances,

RUTHERFORDTON.

The Star

JOB OFFICE

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have one of the most COMPLETE JOB OFFICES in Western North Carolina and can execute with

Neatness and Dispatch,

and at prices to suit the times, any kind of a JOB from the largest

POSTER

to the smallest size

BUSINESS CARD,

We have just ordered from Baltimore a lot of

FINE PAPER

for BLANKS &c., and a lot of

CARDS

for business men.

Merchants and others needing anything of the kind should give us a call as we are sure that with our Office of over

FIFTY VARIETIES

OF

PLAIN & FANCY

TYPE

we can suit their varied tastes.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

We shall keep on hand or will print to order any and every kind of

LEGAL BLANKS,

and shall be pleased to receive orders from the adjoining Counties for any Blanks needed.

J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

NEW YORK CITY.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN PENS.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR FLEXIBILITY, DURABILITY, SMOOTHNESS OF EXECUTION, ANTI-CORROSIVENESS, ECONOMY AND GENERAL ADAPTATION TO THE WANTS OF ALL WRITERS,

SUPERIOR TO STEEL PENS, AND ADMITTED BY ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM TO BE

The Pens that Invariably Give Satisfaction!

For every style of Writing they are equally well adapted, one of the sizes made by us being suited to any hand that can hold a pen. A single trial of these pens will convince any one of their superiority; and a continued use of them will establish as a fixed fact in every mind that they are, without a single exception, the very best pens that can be obtained.

They are put up in neat slide boxes, each containing Twelve Pens. Price, 25 Cents a Box.

No. 1, for general use, suited to all kinds of Business Writing. No 2, Medium Round Points, No. 3, Extra Fine Points, for Ladies, Schools, and choice Penmanship.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell these Pens; also, Booksellers, Stationers, and Merchants generally.

Price $2 00 per Gross of one dozen boxes; one box assorted samples sent by mail, post paid, for 25 Cents, Liberal Discount to Agents and the Trade.

☞ The "GOLDEN PENS" will last from three to five times longer than the best Steel Pens, hence they are the Cheapest Pens in the Market.

We have Agents making $100 a month selling these Pens. For samples and circulars address,

GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York,
And 148 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
4s-3m. [A.A.A.] 21

THE CHURCH UNION.

"The Freest Organ of Thought in the World."

The Largest Religious Paper in the World, averaging Nine Columns of Reading Matter each Week more than any other competitor.

It aims to *lead* public opinion upon all subjects, and to *represent* or *echo* the sentiments of no party or sect. Edited by seven editors, from seven different denominations, whose names are not known even to each other.

Terms, per Year.....$2 50
Terms to Agents (for each subscriber)..1 00

PREMIUMS

A SEWING-MACHINE worth $55, for 25 subscribers and $62 50. Agents may choose their Machines.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, for $25 and 10 names.

"ECCE ECCLESIA," for 2 names.

A GOLD WATCH, American Watch Co, worth $125, for 85 names. Silver Watch for 20 names, Silver Watch for 15 names.

10 BOTTLES WOODWORTH'S VIOLET INK, for 10 Subscribers and $25.

The CHURCH UNION is the only paper that publishes **Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons,** which it does each week, publishing the morning or evening Sermon of the Sunday preceding.

Send for a specimen copy, enclosing 10 cents, Address

HENRY E. CHILD, Publisher.
9 Beekman Street, New York City.
4s-3m. (A.A.A.) 21

BELLS

FOR

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARMS, PLANTATIONS, FACTORIES, ETC.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.
SUCCESSOR TO DAVIS & TOULMIN,
38 DEY ST., N. Y.

AMALGAM BELLS.

The best and cheapest ever manufactured, costing only 20 cents per lb., warranted. Their use throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., for the past thirteen years has proved them to combine the valuable qualities of TONE and DURABILITY, experience has shown they are not affected by cold or hot climates

Old Bell Metal taken in exchange or bought for cash.

Send for Descriptive Circular to the manufacturers,
SAMUEL S. DAVIS,
Successor to Davis & Toulmin,
38 DEY ST., New York.

The following are among the many testimonials received:

Belton, Bell Co., Texas, Dec. 10, 1867

Messrs. Davis & Toulmin: Gentlemen—The splendid Amalgam Bell we purchased of you last Spring is in use every day. The "Belton Academy" Bell weighs 400 pounds, and has been heard four miles. It gives general satisfaction.

Yours truly,
Miller & Chamberlain.

Buena Vista, S. C., March 14, 1867.

Messrs. Davis & Toulmin; Dear Sirs—The "Amalgam Bell" bought of your Firm has been in use over three months, and we are greatly pleased with it. Yours respectfully,
Lester & Brothers.
4s-1y. (A.A.A.) 21

FRANK LESLIE'S

Chimney Corner.

The **Chimney Corner** is undoubtedly the best Family Paper published in the country. Each number contains on an average ten Complete Stories, besides a Serial.

Its other features are not neglected, so as to combine instruction with healthy fiction. Travels, Adventures, Manners, and Customs, as well as the Wonders of Natural History, all combine to add their interest.

The social Essays and Biographies of Self-Made Men will be retained, and Portraits and Biographies given of the most distinguished American Women.

Especial care is given to the Juvenile Department, and well selected Fashions, are given from time to time.

The CHIMNEY CORNER has made itself, and will ever be the best family paper published in this or any other country.

Terms:

Ten Cents Each Number.

One copy, three months.....$1,00
One copy, six months.....2,00
One copy, one year.....4,00

CLUB RATES:

Two copies, one year, to one address, in one wrapper.....$7,50
Four copies, one year, to one address, in one wrapper.....15,00
Six copies, one year.....20,00
One copy of Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner and one of Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine (the most complete Lady's Book published) for one year.....7,00

FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

Saddles.

A LOT OF NICE SADDLES for sale by
J. A. MILLER & CO.
je 15,-tf 29